The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The House Rescinds Monday's Action, and Votes for a Recess.

An Important House Debate on the Vested Rights of the Pacific Roads.

Practical Defeat of the Whisky Interests Under the Lead of Senator Sherman.

His Bond-Extension Bill Pitted Disastrously Against the Civil-Service Project.

The Indian Bill Passed in the Senate—The Tariff Report—Telegraph Legislation.

A RECESS, AFTER ALL.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY WERE A FARCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—When the Speaker took his place this morning he found on his desk a request from twenty-four members of the House asking for leave of absence for various periods ranging from five days to an indefinit length of time. Nearly all of them were on account of important business. Of course, the proceedings of yesterday inspired these requests, which, so far as they were developed subsequently, came from members who voted for a holiday recess. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, when the first request was made in behalf of Mr. Davidson, of Florida, expressed the hope that each of the gentlemen who desired a leave of absence would give the reasons, in order that members might vote intelligently.

THIS WAS A NOTICE

that no one would receive a leave of absence unless a majority of the House should vote for it. Mr. Davidson explained that he wanted to go home in order to attend to certain business as the executor of an estate. S. S. Cox was excused on account of illness in his family. Mr. Hardenburgh, of New Jersey, it appears, is also executor of an estate, or something else. At any rate, he declared that he was the guardian of the interests of others. Mr. Richardson, of South Carolina, was also the guardian of others' interests. At this point the proceedings began to be farcical, and Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, demanded that a general leave of absence should be given to all members. Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, wanted an indefinit leave on account of important business.

THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN THIS CASE

being the election of a United States Senator in that State, although he did not explain it. On a division he was given leave by a vote of 96 to 83. Mr. Dibnall, of Tennessee, then got a leave for ten days on account of sickness in his family. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, desired leave for ten days on account of important and peculiar business to be transacted on Dec. 25. He did not explain, but one member suggested that this was probably to help eat a turkey. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, got mad by this time, and declared that it was evident that the House was not in earnest yesterday in voting down the resolution for a recess. For his own part,

HE HOPED THAT THE FARCE

would not be renewed today. If the gentlemen proposed to vote against a recess and then run home, it was worse than boys' play. Mr. Blount was excused, by a vote of 103 to 26. Mr. Browne made the point that no quorum had voted, and insisted that, if this proceeding was to be earnest, a quorum should be compelled to vote. Tellers being ordered, the leave was granted by a vote of 127 to 24. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, then got an indefinit leave on account of sickness. Mr. Fisher, of the same State, asked for five days' leave "to renew a lease on a coal mine." He explained that, if this lease should not be renewed by the 1st of January, a great many men would be thrown out of employment.

GREAT CONFUSION PREVAILED BY THIS TIME,

and amidst it Mr. Robeson jumped up, very read in the face, shaking a paper and shouting: "I have a resolution for a recess which I desire to offer. Mr. Reed obtained the floor and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to grant a leave to Mr. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, declaring that he thought the House had better see who meant business yesterday and who was shamming. The yeas and nays were ordered by a vote of 108 to 58. Mr. Fisher's leave was granted. After a wrangle over points of order the Speaker ruled that it would be in order to offer a resolution for a recess. Messrs. Reed and Robeson spoke against the resolution and Mr. Cannon supported it. On a yea-and-nay vote it was adopted by 127 to 101. It provides for a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.

COMMENT.

For this action the Republican majority in the House is clearly responsible. Twenty-two members who yesterday voted against any recess voted for one today:

Caswell,	Ketcham,	Hoge,
Chase,	Smalls,	Jones (Ark.),
De Motte,	Spooner,	Le Fevre,
Dunnell,	Miner,	Manning,
Guenther,	Van Aernem,	McLane,
Harris (Mass.),	Willits,	Talbot,
Hazelton,	Forney,	Wise.
Henderson,		

These gentlemen had all been converted over night. Messrs. Buckner, Davis of Missouri, Hammond of New York, Hiscock, and Latham, who voted for a recess yesterday, voted against it today. Classified politically, the vote on the resolution today was: Democrats, 74; Republicans, 53. The negative vote was made up of Republicans 73, Democrats 28. Enough Republicans changed from the negative to the affirmative to carry the resolution without any additional votes from the Democrats. This action probably means a total suspension of work on the Tariff bill during the next fortnight, as

MR. KELLEY PLAINLY WARNED THE HOUSE

yesterday that it would be impossible to get a quorum of the Ways and Means Committee at work during the recess. Of the thirteen members of that committee five—Carlisle, Dunnell, Hubbell, Morrison, and Russell—voted today for the recess, and three others—Errett, Kelley, and Tucker—did not vote. The extreme free-trade Democrats generally supported the resolution. They do not desire any action on the tariff at this session. The Appropriations Committee consists of fifteen members, and upon its action the work of the session very largely depends. Eight of its members—Atkins, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Ellis, Forney, Ketcham, and Le Fevre—voted for the resolution today, and Blackburn, who did not vote, is in favor of it. It is, therefore, quite improbable that anything will be done by that committee during the next fortnight, whether or not the Senate shall agree to the resolution adopted by the House today. The same is true in a great degree of the Ways and Means Committee, which can do

NOTHING ON THE TARIFF BILL

unless a quorum of the entire committee shall be present. The fate of the adjournment resolution in the Senate is uncertain. The opinions of two Representative Senators were asked tonight. One was certain that the Senate would concur; the other was quite as certain that it would not. There is generally very much less desire on the part of Senators to take a Christmas holiday than is shown in the House. Most of the Senators now have their own houses, or are permanently established here, and do not care to leave at this season. There will be, besides, a very determined opposition to a recess on the part of some who are among the most persistent of the absentees of the Senate.

THE SENATE REPUBLICANS

contemplate determining by caucus not to agree to the House resolution for a holiday recess. The Advisory Committee has the subject under consideration, and tonight one Republican Senator says this Steering Committee has decided not to allow any recess. If the Republicans come to this conclusion they can prevent action on the resolution. But the House, in any event, is not likely to accomplish anything during recess. They can adjourn three days at a time without the concurrence of the Senate.

"VESTED RIGHTS."

AN ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE STATUS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The discussion in the House on the Robeson and Holman amendments to the Post-Office bill this afternoon was animated. These amendments, taken together, provide, first, for an amendment of the charters of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and, second, for the reduction of the compensation for carrying the mails on all subsidy and land-grant railroads to 50 per cent of the rate paid other roads for like service. Robeson explained the force of the proposed amendments, which he advocated as a part of his war against the railroads. He described in glowing language the magnitude of the aid received, especially by the Union and Central Pacific Roads, from the Government, and then explained that these roads, appealing from an act of Congress and judicial tribunals, declare that they are not to be reduced in their compensation by the act of Congress. The result is that, while other roads receive more pay for carrying the mails than they do for carrying their freight, the land-grant and subsidy roads receive still greater compensation. The reduction proposed is only 50 per cent, and even if effected the railroads would get better pay than non-land-grant and non-subsidy roads. Mr. Caswell made

AN EXCELLENT SPEECH

in opposition to the amendments, which, he declared, would not, in his opinion, reach the railroads which Mr. Robeson seemed desirous of striking. Abram S. Hewitt also opposed the amendments because they are contrary to justice. After quoting the Supreme Court decision, he said: "In view of this, come these amendments to the charters to bring the companies within its purview." He did not think that Congress should exercise this power, even if they possessed it. It was a matter left to the good faith of Congress, and if they possessed the power to reduce compensation 50 per cent they had the right to cut it off altogether. He wanted to know if the House felt prepared to begin the work of confiscating private property. He thought it was a step towards Communism. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, interrupted Mr. Hewitt to inquire whether he considered the property of that road the corporation's private property, and Mr. Hewitt replied that he did. Mr. Hewitt, continuing, said that

THERE OUGHT TO BE NOTHING MEAN

in legislation of this sort. He then showed that the amount credited to the railroad companies in question by the Post-Office Department last year for carrying the mails was $720,000, 50 per cent of which would be $365,000—not a great amount. He then showed, from the report of the Railroad Commissioner, that the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, which in 1880 was $99,000,000, has since increased to $103,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 in about a year. Mr. Hewitt does not think that the railroads will

EVER BE ABLE TO PAY

their indebtedness to the Government, and that the Government cannot take them without an addition to the bonds which it has guaranteed and paying $65,000,000 or a prior lien. He was not unaware of the fact, he said, that the railroads are securing new and independent routes to the Pacific, and that the country is being gradually brought face to face with the question of administering a great railroad itself. He was perfectly willing that Congress should require that the entire amount allowed to the subsidy railroads for mail transportation be turned into the sinking fund. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, who is posing as an anti-monopolist, made a hot speech against the railroads, and Mr. McLane, of Maryland, replied, declaring that the amendments proposed were not intelligent legislation.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Calkins, of Indiana, in the chair) on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, providing that railroad companies which had received bond subsidies in addition to grants of public lands shall receive as compensation for carrying the mails 50 per cent of the amount now allowed them by law for that service.

Mr. Robeson explained that his amendment was intended as an amendment to the charter of these railroads, declaring the legislative intention. It did not reduce the compensation largely. It reduced it only to 50 per cent, and when that reduction was made those roads would still have more compensation than other railroads in the country. This legislation was necessary in order that the question whether Congress has or has not control over this matter should be brought fairly to the test of a judicial decision, and settled for the present and the future.

MR. CASWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, opposed the amendment as being in conflict with rights which some of the railroads aimed at had obtained. Congress could not invade vested rights. He would not talk about the merits of the question, but he would not give his consent to a proposition which he conceived to be a plain violation of the rights of a corporation. If this amendment should be adopted it would fall short of the purpose intended by its author. It would not affect the Union Pacific or Central Pacific in the slightest degree—and these were the two great corporations at which it aimed—but would be effectual as to all other smaller land-grant roads which had a hard time of it already.

Mr. Robeson stated that his proposition affected no roads except those which had received bonds in addition to land grants.

Mr. Caswell replied that he so understood it, but that it would be ineffectual as to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, because they had vested rights which could not be taken away or invaded by this House. A question had arisen whether the compensation of these railroads was governed by the postal laws that governed other railroads, and

THE SUPREME COURT

had said the general statute did not apply to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, because there was a provision in its charter that it should have fair and reasonable rates. At the present time there was no fixed rate allowed the Union Pacific or Central Pacific for carrying mails. There was sufficient confusion now existing between those companies and the Post-Office Department, but if this amendment should be adopted confusion would be piled upon confusion, for who could determine what was 50 per cent of an unknown quantity?

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, opposed the amendment. Here was a proclamation which sought to insert into the charters of these companies a condition subsequent, and the authority for making this new condition was claimed to be a right to alter, amend, and repeal the original acts. In the charters of the companies there was a provision that the rates to be paid should be fair and reasonable. The right to alter and amend the charters was reserved in

REMARKABLE LANGUAGE:

"And, better to accomplish the obligations of this act, Congress may at any time, with due regard for the rights of said companies, alter, amend, and repeal this act." He had never seen a clause in any charter in which that peculiar language was inserted. Having due regard to the rights of said companies, was Congress prepared to begin the work of confiscation of private property, which, when once approved by a vote of the House, would proceed with fearful strides until it ended in a logical result—Communism. The Pacific railroads' charge for carrying the mails last year was $720,000. Fifty per cent of that amounted to about $360,000. If the Government wanted to get any compensation for its immense grants of lands and bonds, $360,000 was scarcely worth while considering. Let it take the whole $720,000, and put it into the Treasury as some compensation to the Government for the great loss which certainly awaited it when the bonds matured. The amount due the Government immediately after the passage of the Thurman act was

$99,000,000. The amount due the last 30th of June was $100,000,000—an increase of $4,000,000 in one year. If the Government were today to take possession of the property it would have to take it

SUBJECT TO PRIOR LIENS

of $62,000,000. The result would be that these roads would cost the Government $165,000,000. There was an impression abroad in this country that these railroads did not intend to pay the debt due the United States. He (Hewitt) confessed that he shared in that impression. He did not believe they would be able to pay it. There was but one barrier in the way of the obligations of the people to take these roads, and that was the operation of the Thurman Sinking-Fund act. When that bill was passed it was believed funds would be provided sufficient at least to liquidate the prior debt. But in the report of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroads there was a statement that when the debt matures there would be due the Government $71,000,000. Add that to $62,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds, and it would be seen that $133,000,000 were the maximum lien which would be on these roads. He had not been unobservant of the policy of these companies. They were securing other roads independent of their own roads, and he expected to see them abandoned, and the people of the country would be brought face to face with the great question of administrating and owning the railroads. The proposition brought before the House would diminish the sinking fund by the amount of 50 per cent of the compensation now allowed for carrying the mails, for that money went into the sinking fund.

WHAT OUGHT CONGRESS TO DO?

Ought it to diminish the means provided for paying the Government, or ought these means to be increased? The duty of Congress was plain. The Thurman act had been held to be constitutional. Legislation of the kind now proposed would be held unconstitutional, and valuable time would be lost. If the Committee on Appropriations would amend this proposition by striking out the provision that the companies should take one-half the compensation and insert in lieu thereof a provision that they should pay into the sinking fund a sum equal to 50 per cent of the amount now allowed by law he would support it.

Mr. Robeson suggested that this amounted to exactly the same thing.

MR. HEWITT REPLIED

that it did not. He wanted to have remain in the sinking-fund every dollar which now went into it, including the 50 per cent which the gentlemen proposed to take out of it, and he would vote for a proposition requiring the companies to pay in addition a sum equal to 50 per cent of the amount they now got by law. In other words, he wanted to secure a fund for the payment of the debt.

Mr. Holman of Indiana offered and advocated an amendment providing that the land-grant roads (as distinguished from those which have also received bond subsidies) shall be paid only 50 per cent of the compensation allowed other roads which have not received Government aid. He contended that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case did not decide—but, on the contrary, carefully avoided deciding that Congress could not alter, amend, modify, or repeal original charters. It was no hardship to require railroads which had received imperial estates to transport the mails at a less compensation than was paid other corporations which had not received such grants.

MR. ANDERSON, OF KANSAS,

opposed the position taken by Mr. Caswell that the companies had a vested right with which Congress could not interfere. Where could it be shown that any company had a vested right to determine what was a fair and reasonable compensation for carrying the mails? He asserted that the Pacific railroads received a much higher compensation than the other railroads; instancing the case of the Kansas Pacific, which received three times the amount paid to the other trunk lines, and yet these magnificent companies actually had the audacious, malicious, and egregious cheek, impudence, and devilism to come to Congress and say they must be paid express rates; and, notwithstanding all that, his friend Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was actually in a hurry to abolish Hell. [Laughter.]

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, said that it was entirely in the power of the Pacific companies to so administer their affairs that there would never be any safety for the Government except in a sinking-fund.

Mr. Caswell—It would not ever do for the Government to place itself

ON THE LINE OF REPUDIATION,

and say it would not stand manfully by its contract and set an example for private persons everywhere.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, opposed Mr. Holman's amendment, but advocated that offered by Mr. Robeson.

Mr. Robeson stated that the object of his amendment was to bring the compensation given to the Pacific railroads down to the compensation granted to other roads. He repudiated the idea that Congress had no power to do so, and denied that there was any vested right in the companies which availed to say that their charters should not be amended.

Pending action the committee rose.

THE WHISKY MEN.

THEIR DEFEAT IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The friends of the bill to extend the period for bonding bourbon whisky for two years from next January came into the Senate this morning with their bill, confident that under the charge of Senator Sherman it would be passed before adjournment. The result is that the bill has gone to the foot of the calendar. This was due to bad management at a critical stage. Sherman was foolish enough to lose patience at the long debate, and then proposed amendments and ventured to antagonize his bill against the Civil-Service bill, which would have endangered the place of the latter. The consequence was that Mr. Sherman lost control of the bill, an adjournment was forced, and the measure goes to the foot of the calendar. The problem of disposing of the

LARGE SURPLUS STOCK OF BOURBON WHISKY

is a very serious one, as was indicated by the debate today. There are stored in bonded warehouses over 90,000,000 gallons of bourbon whisky, upon which the Government tax would be $81,000,000. The bonded period law upon at least $60,000,000 of this in value expires in January. The warehouse certificates which represent this whisky are mainly in the possession of banks in nearly all the cities of the Union. Morrill said today that he had had fifty dispatches from bankers urging the immediate passage of this bill. The supporters of the measure said, unquestionably with truth, that unless the extension can be secured very many men engaged in the bourbon whisky business will be ruined, but there was one weak point in their argument. They did not clearly show how the passage of this bill would

PREVENT THE CONTINUANCE OF THE MANUFACTURE

of large amounts of this whisky. The distillers are under contract to supply owners of cattle and hogs with slop throughout the season, and even if this bill should be passed they would continue to add to the present stock until next spring.

Mr. Beck admitted that it was true in fact that the distillers, even if this bill should pass, would make 20,000,000 gallons during the year. The statements of Windom and Allison, therefore, that the present bill can only give temporary relief, and that at the end of the proposed extended period the same difficulties will exist with respect to which relief is now sought, were not answered. Windom proposed amendments to cure this by adding an additional section to the bill limiting the bonded period to one year. This was voted down by a vote of 17 yeas to 32 nays. He then suggested a further amendment that

THE BONDED PERIOD SHOULD BE RESTRICTED

to one year, the limitation to commence from the 1st of July next, so that the objection that a new limit of the bonded period to one year would embarrass the distillers in their contracts with regard to stock would not lie. This was defeated by a very narrow majority, the vote being 34 yeas to 37 nays, many of the strongest supporters of the extension bill, including Morrill, Chairman of the committee which reported it, voting in favor of Mr. Windom's second amendment; but Sherman and Beck maintained that these propositions would entirely defeat the relief sought by the bill, and declined to entertain them. The debate, however, disclosed the fact that the extension is sought solely in the interest of the Kentucky distillers, or at least of the distillers of bourbon whisky, some of whom have establishments also in Pennsylvania and Ohio; while the extension of this period as to bourbon whisky would work

A DIRECT INJURY

to the distillers of whisky in other States, in that it would continue to greatly overstock the market. There is now in store a four years' supply of bourbon whisky, and the bourbon distillers propose to continue to increase that supply, even if this extension bill shall pass. So that, as Mr. Allison said, it is difficult to see how the evil is to be cured.

Gen. Logan thought that to limit the period at present to one year would place American distillers at a disadvantage, inasmuch as foreign spirits can be imported in bond and reëxported without any such limit of time. His objection was not answered.

Conger, in the course of the debate, made an amusing speech on the relative merits of swill-fed beef and pork and the healthy products of the plains and the mountains.

Meanwhile the distillers' bill goes to the foot of the calendar, and has arrayed against it a greater opposition than was expected. A very important amendment, proposed by Mr. Ingalls, was adopted. It requires the distillers, if the extension shall be granted for two years, to pay 5 per cent annually on the amount of the tax.

DEBATE ON THE BILL BEFORE ITS DEFEAT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Unfinished business, the Civil-Service bill, came up.

Mr. Sherman obtained unanimous consent to lay it aside in order to take up the bill reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Finance, extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.

Mr. Conger thought the tendency of the bill would be to encourage the over-production of whisky. It was a measure in the interest of the whisky-men, and at the end of this extension another would be asked.

Mr. Ingalls moved to amend the bill, adding a provision that, from and after the expiration of three years from the entry of any distilled spirits now in warehouse, 5 per cent interest shall be collected upon such spirits, to be computed down to the time of withdrawal.

He asked Mr. Sherman what effect the bill would have upon the revenue for the next two years. He understood that on the 30th of June last there were 90,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond, of which about 60,000,000 gallons were held

IN KENTUCKY ALONE.

Mr. Sherman said it was true. About the amount stated was held in bond in Kentucky, but it was not owned there. It was sold in bond, and owned all over the Union.

Mr. Bayard said applications for relief by the passage of this bill had come quite as much from other parts of the country as from Kentucky.

Mr. Ingalls remarked that as these spirits were held in bond and not withdrawn for consumption, this bill must be for the benefit of the producers and speculators, not the consumers.

Mr. Bayard thought the effects of the bill would reach much farther than Mr. Ingalls supposed. There has been great overproduction of whisky, so that there was now a five-year supply in bond, and if it were forced upon the market it would bring bankruptcy and ruin upon the people engaged in the business.

Mr. Sherman said

THE REVENUE WOULD NOT BE MATERIALLY AFFECTED

by the passage of this bill, because only a certain quantity of spirits could be consumed, and if that now in bond were forced upon the market other whiskies would be withheld.

Mr. Beck said it was true 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 gallons were held in Kentucky because the whisky is produced there, and could not be removed until the tax should have been paid, but, in fact, more of it was owned in Cincinnati, in New York, or in Boston than in the whole State of Kentucky.

Mr. Morrill said that although the Kentucky distillers did not own much of the spirits, the banks of Kentucky and Ohio were largely interested in the passage of this bill. He would not speak against the bill, but he predicted that at the end of the extended period the same difficulty would exist and the same relief be asked.

Mr. Ingalls' amendment was then agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 17.

MR. WINDOM OFFERED AN AMENDMENT

providing that the time within which distilled spirits produced or manufactured after the passage of this act are required to be withdrawn from distillery warehouses shall be limited to one year from the time they are entered for deposit in the warehouse.

Messrs. Sherman, Beck, and Williams opposed the amendment and Mr. Windom advocated it. On a vote the amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 32.

Mr. Windom then offered another amendment, limiting to one year the time for the withdrawal of spirits produced on and after July 1, 1883.

Messrs. Conger, Hale, Edmunds, and Ingalls favored this amendment, and Messrs. Beck, Logan, Sherman, and Williams opposed it. The amendment was lost—yeas 24, nays 27.

TOBACCO.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that, in the case of reduction or abolition of the tax on tobacco at this session, there should be a corresponding rebate of the tax paid on stock on hand at the time the law goes into effect, provided such stock is stamped and in unbroken packages.

The House resolution for a holiday recess was referred.

Upon the rejection of Mr. Windom's second amendment, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Edmunds

CALLED FOR THE REGULAR ORDER,

the Civil-Service bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the regular order, so as to proceed with the pending bill.

Mr. Pendleton inquired what the effect upon the Civil-Service bill would be if Mr. Sherman's motion to postpone should prevail.

Mr. Ingalls—The effect will be to send it to the calendar.

Mr. Hale—The effect will be to substitute the whisky bill for yours.

Mr. Pendleton appealed to Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Sherman declined, saying the pending bill had been unfairly treated, and he would insist on his motion to the end.

On a vote the motion was lost—yeas 16, nays 30.

Then, with the Civil-Service bill before it, the Senate adjourned.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

FIRST VICTORY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The most decided test vote with respect to the Civil-Service bill in the Senate was taken tonight at 6 o'clock. Curiously enough, the vote was had in connection with the Whisky bill. The bonded-period whisky bill had been pending before the Senate the entire day, Mr. Sherman having succeeded in securing the floor for it early this morning upon the suggestion that its consideration would require but a few moments. The opposition proved to be much stronger than was anticipated and the hour of 6 o'clock had come. Mr. Sherman resolutely and rather curtly opposed any motion for adjournment, to which a very considerable portion of the Senate was inclined. The friends of the civil-service measure, in order that it might not be displaced from its advantageous position, demanded that it be presented to the Senate as unfinished business, whereupon Mr. Sherman moved that the unfinished business be postponed. At first, possibly, the majority of the Senate did not fully understand

THE EFFECT OF THAT MOTION,

which would have been to have sent the Civil-Service bill to the calendar, and to have displaced it from the coign of vantage which it occupied. Pendleton, not as quickwitted as Sherman, inquired, with apparent innocence, what the effect of the motion would be. Ingalls, erect, alert, said: "Of course, the effect will be to kill the bill." Mr. Sherman well understood what the nature of his motion was, and what its effect would be, and, observing that other Senators had also become conscious of it, said in effect: "Yes, I do intend to make that motion. The Bonded-Period bill has been badly treated, and I intend to antagonize it as against the Civil-Service bill, or any other measure."

MR. SHERMAN HAD RECKONED WITHOUT HIS HOST.

He knew that the Whisky bill had a very considerable majority in the Senate. Votes that had been taken earlier in the day showed this. But he miscalculated the strength of the Civil-Service bill, and thought that the supporters of the Bonded-Period bill were so much devoted to it that they would permit themselves to be placed in the extremely awkward position of having practically voted to table the Civil-Service bill in the interest of a measure to relieve a lot of Kentucky distillers from paying the tax upon their whisky for two years. The Republican Senators who favored the Bonded-Period bill were not to be caught in any such trap, and Mr. Sherman had the humiliation of standing, save one, alone in favor of his proposition to displace the Civil-Service bill in the interests of the whisky-men. The vote on the motion of Mr. Sherman to postpone was

THE BEST TEST

that has yet been had of the strength of the civil-service measure. It disclosed the men who, either from principle or from policy, are most willing to put themselves on record in opposition to some measure of civil-service reform, or in favor of even postponing the consideration of this measure. The vote upon the Sherman motion to postpone was as follows, Democrats in italic:

YEAS.

Beck,	*Garland,*	*Pugh,*
Brown,	*Gorman,*	Sherman,
Call,	*Groome,*	*Voorhees,*
Chilcott,	*Harris,*	*Walker,*
Davis (W. Va.),	*Jonas,*	*Williams.*

NAYS.

Anthony,	Hale,	*Maxey,*
Bayard,	Hawley,	Miller (N. Y.),
Cameron (Wis.),	Hoar,	Mitchell,
Coke,	Ingalls,	*Pendleton,*
Conger,	*Jackson,*	Platt,
Dawes,	*Lamar,*	*Rollins,*
Edmunds,	Logan,	*Saunders,*
Frye,	McMullan,	*Vest.*
George,	*McPherson,*	

MR. SHERMAN WAS BEATEN

almost two to one, and had but one Republican to vote with him—Mr. Chilcott—a new Senator, who may not have understood the effect of Mr. Sherman's hostile motion. During every moment of the discussion on the Civil-Service bill, or on any of the subjects which relate to it, a tall, smooth-faced, intellectual-looking man sits motionless upon one of the sofas in the Senate Chamber. He never leaves his seat. He never speaks unless he is spoken to, yet there are often gathered about him during the day all the most sincere friends of civil-service reform. That man is

DORMAN B. EATON.

He has been denounced on the stump as an idle theorist, as a mere dreamer, whose notions were visionary, and had no place in practical politics, yet he represents on the floor of the Senate today a greater force than the bosses were able to withstand. He represents there the force of public opinion, demanding the passage of some practical Civil-Service Reform bill. "The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." Men who even in that Senate Chamber have denounced the views which Eaton represents now confer with him as to the best means to be devised to frame a good bill.

MR. EATON'S VIEWS

on the prospects of the enactment of any law by this Congress are the opinions of an enthusiastic observer who is devoting himself entirely to this subject. Speaking of the prospects of the passage of any bill tonight, he said: "The chances in the Senate are excellent. Nearly all the Republicans and one-half the Democrats will vote for it. In the House the chances are not so good. The Pendleton bill is there antagonized by the Kasson bill, which is, I think, the sole obstacle in the way of passing the bill. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kasson does not see this, and that he will not cease to block the way by his bill. However, I believe that

MR. KASSON IS SINCERE

in his views, and that the differences will have to be removed by argument." Mr. Eaton further said that the Kasson bill was justly open to the charge that it was a political measure. The Pendleton bill was not open to the same objection, although it might be amended and improved in some important particulars. Mr. Eaton thought an amendment might properly be adopted which would relieve the bill of the objection that it was restricted entirely to clerks of the lower grades. It is evident that Mr. Eaton is much less hopeful of the final success of the measure than he would like to be. Gen. Hawley said tonight that the friends of the bill had made an estimate of its strength, and that they were confident that they would have fourteen majority for it when the final vote is reached in the Senate.

IT IS EXPECTED

that the bill will be brought up in the Senate tomorrow; but there is no prospect that there will be any vote upon it then. A number of Senators wish to speak upon it. Mr. Cockrell has a speech in preparation, in which he will endeavor to show the inconsistencies of some who are warmly advocating the reform, and it is said that Mr. Cockrell intends to ultimately vote for the bill. He cannot resist, however, the opportunity to make political capital. One of the greatest dangers of the bill is that it will be talked to death, and that the speeches will be so numerous that they will cause the delay which will result in defeat.

MR. PENDLETON,

who has the bill in charge, does not intend at present to force a vote upon it. He wants to secure all the Democratic votes he can, so as to stand well with his party. But, if it shall appear hereafter that there is a disposition to defeat the bill by delay, he will join with the Republicans in attempting to "sit the bill out." There is no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate whenever its friends think that the time has come to force a vote by sitting it out.

THE INDIAN BILL.

DEBATE WHICH MARKED ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 19.—At the close of the morning hour Mr. Sherman endeavored to bring up the bill relating to the entry of distilled spirits.

Mr. Plum objected, and the consideration of the Indian-Appropriation bill was resumed.

At 2 o'clock the Civil-Service bill came up as unfinished business, but was laid aside in order to complete the Indian-Appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the Indian bill, directing the removal of the Crow Agency to some point east of the Big Horn River, in the vicinity of Fort Custer. Agreed to.

MR. PLUMB

offered an amendment providing the appropriation for the education of Indians at Carlisle shall cover also the cost of their transportation. In his remarks upon the amendment he expressed the opinion that the Government was educating these Indians upon a wrong plan, and that the education given does not materially increase their capacity for self-support. The true plan would be to teach them the arts and employments of civilized life, and then let them go out and be absorbed in the community instead of sending them back to the reservations, where there is no useful occupation for them, and where their common-school education is useless.

MR. DAWES CONTENDED

that the education given at Carlisle and Hampton is of a practical character, and said that every Indian educated in those schools and sent back among his people, is a silent teacher of civilized ways and a pledge of peace.

Mr. Logan did not believe in sending teachers to the Indian tribes, but he was in favor of teaching the young Indians useful trades, and then sending them out to be absorbed into the community as citizens. He would also have them enter the army, for he thought they would be good soldiers. As to the tribes, he would give them sheep and cattle, so they might lead a pastoral life, learn to live in houses, and gradually become civilized. He had visited some agencies last summer and become convinced that the attempt to maintain schools there was

A WASTE OF MONEY.

At one agency, where it was said there had been a school for four years, he could not find an Indian man, woman, or child who could speak English. At another agency, where there was a large school-house of hewn stone, amply furnished, the Chief told him the school did harm by spoiling the children and making them dissatisfied with their surroundings at home. At another place the school was twelve miles from the Indian town. The records showed that seventy-five scholars attended. The Chief, however, said there had never been five there on any one day, but they had got some of the women and children to go in and look at the pictures, and had entered them as pupils. The Government was also paying to maintain the "farm" at the agency. He stepped the "farm," and found it to be just ninety steps square, and to contain a crop of

THREE ROWS

of corn. [Laughter.] He had also seen thirty-five pounds of stone taken from a barrel of sugar shipped for the use of Indians.

Mr. Saunders said he had had much experience among the Indians, and he believed the present system would result in good to the Indian and no harm to the whites; but he concurred in the view that the teaching of trades should precede the teaching of letters.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dawes offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete negotiations with the Sioux. Agreed to.

Mr. Call offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Seminoles still remaining in Florida shall receive their share of the money appropriated to pay the interest due that tribe under treaty stipulation.

Mr. Logan offered an amendment providing that any disbursing officer or other person who shall present any voucher, account, or claim to any United States officer for approval or payment containing any material misrepresentation of fact shall not receive payment or credit for any part of such claim, this being in addition to the penalties provided by the existing laws. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

THE TARIFF REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S LABOR UPON IT IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Five additional pages of the Tariff bill were acted on today by the Committee on Ways and Means, leaving only eighteen lines of the schedule on metals to be completed. Almost every item of this schedule has been vigorously contested, but it will be left by the committee with few changes, and substantially as recommended by the Tariff Commission. More changes were made today than at any previous session. Many of them, however, were verbal, and do not materially affect the proposed rates. The proviso which follows the paragraph on iron and steel wire, wire-rope, and wire-strand of any form was inserted in the clause with iron and steel cloths and nettings. It provides that these articles shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire of the same gage, and in addition thereto three cents per pound.

THE DUTY ON STEEL

in any form not specially enumerated was reduced from three cents per pound to two and a half cents per pound. There was considerable discussion over this clause. Mr. Oliver was called to explain why the commission increased the rate above that now prescribed on this form of steel, and informed the committee that in all the unenumerated classes the present rates had been increased. It was, he said, those classes which held out inducements to dishonest persons to evade payment of the proper duties by procuring improper classifications, and which caused most of the litigation that occupied the courts. It was believed that by increasing this class of duties the inducement for fraud would be removed, because all parties would then invoice their goods under proper names, instead of inventing new names for the purpose of securing classification in unenumerated paragraphs to obtain entry at lower rates of duty.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE

was made in the paragraph on copper ore, old copper, clippings from brass, etc. On copper cement and on each pound of fine copper contained in copper ore, the commission recommend a duty of 2½ cents, and on regulus of copper and black or coarse copper 3½ cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein. The committee transferred copper cement to the higher classification. The commission placed old bells and bell-metal, broken and fit only to be remanufactured, on the free list. The committee struck those articles out of that list because a duty is imposed on copper and brass clippings in the paragraph on copper, and because brass in its original state is a manufacture from copper and zinc.

LEAD.

The proposed duty on lead-ore and dross was increased from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound. To harmonize this with previous action the committee turned back to the chemical schedule and increased the duty on brown acetate of lead from 3 to 3½ cents per pound; white acetate of lead from 5 to 5½; white lead, dry or in pulp, from 2 to 2½, and when ground or mixed in oil from 2¼ to 3; litharge from 2 to 2½.

RIVALRY.

There are some indications of a radical disagreement between the committees of the two Houses relating to the Tariff Commission's report. The Senate Finance Committee feels that as the Tariff Commission scheme originated in the Senate that committee is entitled to first consider its report. The Ways and Means Committee is jealous of its assumed prerogative to originate revenue measures. The prevailing tendency in the Ways and Means Committee is towards increasing the duties recommended by the commission's schedules. The Senate Finance Committee seems disposed to accept the report with some reductions.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

SENATOR LOGAN'S BILL TO PREVENT UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Senator Logan today introduced in the Senate a bill to regulate the charges of telegraph companies. The bill, if adopted, will put an end to the long-standing controversy between the Mutual Union and Western Union Companies. The Western Union has charged the Mutual more than it charges other companies or private persons. It is claimed that the bill is brought by the friends of the Mutual Union, but they claim that it is for the benefit of all other companies. The bill provides that one telegraph company shall transmit the messages of another telegraph company at the same rate as messages are transmitted for other corporations or private persons. The advantage to be gained by

THE MUTUAL UNION

in this provision of the bill is this: If a message is now sent over the Mutual Union—say from New York to Chicago—and their lines only extend as far as Michigan City, the message would have to be sent the remainder of the distance over the Western Union lines, for which the latter company would charge such a large rate as to eat up the profit of the Mutual Union for transmitting the message about seven-eighths of the entire distance. This the bill proposed will remedy. It prohibits the Western Union from charging the Mutual Union or any other rival company more than would be charged a private person. Another grievance of the Mutual Union is that the Western Union charges them a royalty on every message sent

OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLES,

by adding an additional word to the address of the cablegram, and for this extra word a charge of 50 cents is made. The Mutual Union has no cable of their own, although they intend soon to commence the construction of one. The Western Union monopolize the Atlantic cables, and it is claimed by the friends of the Mutual Union that the discrimination is unjust. Senator Logan stated tonight that he consulted with several of the leading lawyers in the Senate before he introduced the bill, and it was agreed by them all that it was not only a subject with which Congress could deal, but was just in its object, and would receive their hearty support. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The same bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont.

VALENTINE SCRIP.

THE SHARKS NEVER TIRE—APPLICATION TO LOCATE THIS SCRIP ON SEC. 15, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH—THE APPEAL NOW PENDING BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—There is still another case pending before the Secretary of the Interior in the matter of the Valentine scrip. The case is an application of one John Farson to locate Valentine scrip on Sec. 15, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, in Cook County. The following is a summary of the case:

John Farson, by his attorneys, Curtis, Earle & Burdette, on the 8th of February, 1881, filed with the Commissioner of the General Office, as Register and Receiver for the State of Illinois, his application to locate Valentine scrip, 210 E., on "the addition to fractional Sec. 15, Township 39 N., Range 14 E., 3 P. M., Illinois, containing 11 61-100 acres as surveyed by Edward Talcott."

Commissioner Williamson practically rejected this application. Blanks were presented to him, but he did not sign them. He did not, however, indorse his rejection on the papers during the month in which the application was made; neither did he make a return of the scrip as located during the month in which it was presented. His successor's attention having been called to the case, Commissioner McFarland, on the 29th of April, 1882, rejected said application pro forma.

ONE REASON FOR THE REJECTION

was that all of said fractional Sec. 15 had been approved by the President of the United States on the 21st of May, 1830, to the State of Illinois, under the grant by Congress in the act approved March 2, 1827. (4 Stat., p. 234.) "By said law the granted land was subject to the disposal of the Legislature of the State to aid in opening a canal "to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan."

A cumulative reason given was that the Secretary of the Interior had decided that the Valentine scrip offered for location could be located only on unoccupied and unappropriated "public land of the United States in a state of nature," and therefore could not take the land applied for. The Commissioner referred to the decision of Secretary Schurz, of the 28th of February, 1879, and that of Secretary Kirkwood, of the 27th of December, 1881.

The decision of Secretary Schurz had been adopted as a rule of practice by the department in other cases. Secretary Kirkwood held that it could not be reconsidered by him, and in his judgment ought not to be overruled and set aside if he had the power to change it.

From the Commissioner's decision Farson, by his counsel, has appealed, and alleges error in the decision in holding that the tract applied for passed to the State as a part of said Sec. 15 in 1830, and in holding that it was not public land subject to location with Valentine scrip when his application was made.

BRIEFS HAVE ALREADY BEEN FILED

with the Secretary of the Interior, and the attorneys will endeavor to obtain an opportunity to make oral arguments. The attorneys for the Valentine scrip claimants are Curtis & Burdette. Burdette was once Commissioner of the General Land Office, and, like another of the Commissioners—Drummond—has been retained in these speculative cases. The attorney for the occupant of the land is Henry Beard, the attorney who for years has represented the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The briefs tell the old story in the main as to the Talcott survey and the history of the Valentine scrip. The tract is the same as that to which George F. Blanchard made claim, but his application was rejected by the Commissioner of the Land Office. There has been a long and uninterrupted line of rejections of this very claim. The claim is based upon the Talcott survey. To this survey

IT IS OBJECTED:

1. That it is unauthorized and incorrect.
2. Not made in conformity to the surveying laws and regulations.
3. It was irregular and in disregard of the law in making the returns.
4. The land was not public land. Moreover, the application has been overruled in principle by the decision of Secretary Schurz in the Valentine scrip case, by the decision of Secretary Kirkwood in declining to reopen that decision, and in the decision of Commissioner Williamson in rejecting the application of George F. Blanchard to locate upon this very land.

THE ARMY BILL

AS IT LEAVES THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The new legislation recommended in the Army Appropriation bill as reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee is as follows: Under the head of "Pay of the Army" it provides for the payment (in addition to pay in the line) of twenty-five aides-de-camp instead of thirty-seven, as recommended by the estimates; also provides that on and after the 1st of July, 1883, the General of the army may have aides-de-camp selected from the field officers of the line below the rank of Colonel, who while so serving shall each receive $50 per month additional pay. The Lieutenant-General may have two aides-de-camp, officers of the line below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and who shall receive $45 per month additional pay. A Major-General may have two aides-de-camp, Captains or First-Lieutenants of the line, who shall each receive $35 per month additional pay. A Brigadier-General may have one aide-de-camp, First-Lieutenant of the line, who shall receive $30 per month additional pay. Provided, however, that, except the senior aide-de-camp of the General commanding the army, no officer shall remain absent from his regiment on such duty for a longer period than three years. With regard to

OFFICERS' MILEAGE,

it has the following provision: "Sec. 1,306 of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amended as to strike out the word 'fifty' and insert the word 'ten'; for the mileage of officers for travel over the shortest through routes, not to exceed $175,000; and from and after the passage of this act the mileage of officers shall be computed over the shortest through route between the points named in the order, and the necessity for such travel in military service be certified by the officer issuing the order, and stated in the said order."

CONCERNING RETIREMENT AND BREVET RANK,

it has the following provisions: Provided, that nothing contained in this act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shall be construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict retirements from active service in the army as authorized by the law in force at the date of approval of the act, retirements under the provisions of said act of June 30, 1882, being in addition to those heretofore authorized by law; and provided further, that officers of the army shall only be assigned to duty or command according to their brevet rank when actually engaged in hostilities." Under the head of

ARMY TRANSPORTATION

the bill provides: "That for the better accomplishment of the object of the acts authorizing the construction of railroads, and to better secure Government use and benefit of the same, all acts authorizing the building and construction of those railroads which have received in addition to land-grants Government aid by loan or guarantee of bonds by the United States, and all other acts, parts of acts, and provisions having relation thereto, are hereby so altered, amended, and modified that hereafter the compensation paid or allowed for the carrying and transportation of property or troops of the United States by such railroad companies or their assigns or successors, shall not exceed 50 per cent of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service."

THE TOTAL AMOUNT

of the estimates for 1884 is $28,644,143. The total amount of appropriation for 1883 (exclusive of $592,685 for the signal service and $249,860 for general service in the War Department, making $842,545) was $26,415,454. The amount recommended in this bill for 1884 is $24,681,700; decrease under 1883, $1,733,754; decrease under the estimates, $3,962,443.

STAR ROUTES.

ADDRESS OF COL. BLISS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—In the star-route trial Col. Bliss reviewed Brady's action in expediting the mails on the route from Rawlins to White River, and then said that he had gone over the seventeen routes specified in the indictment and had stated nothing which would not be proved. There was another ex-Senator (also a carpetbagger like Dorsey) whose evidence he could not promise with certainty to place before the jury. This witness (Spencer) is a fugitive, with an order from the court for his arrest. He was concealed, and the Government had spent a good deal of money trying to find him. He had recently come East from Chicago. He had appeared in New York, and gone to Northern New York with Government agents in sharp pursuit, then jumped into Canada. He was protesting all the while that he could not testify to anything. He believed Spencer would come to the conclusion that it was better for him to come to Washington and tell the truth than subject himself to the discipline of the court.

At the close Mr. Bliss addressed the court, and said he thought 25 cents a folio ample compensation for stenographers, but suggested that the expense be borne equally by both sides. The suggestion was accepted by all.

THE DICKSON CASE.

The cross-examination of Brewster Cameron was resumed in the Police Court today, in the hearing of the Dickson case. Nothing of importance was elicited.

SWAIM ON DORSEY.

Judge-Advocate-General Swaim, who is supposed to have been on the most intimate terms with the late President, was interviewed today, and, on being asked what he thought of the Dorsey-Garfield correspondence, said: "There is nothing in the letters that Garfield's friends would wish to conceal." He thought Dorsey had made a mistake in publishing them, and if he thinks he is revenging himself on Garfield's friends by the publication is mistaken is all the greater. Dorsey was only a tool, acting on the authority of others, and had no power of his own in the premises. While he thought it would be better for all concerned that private letters be kept private, yet he believed that no friend of the late President will become alarmed at the publication.

SUPREME COURT.

ARGUMENT UPON THE POWER OF A STATE TO TAX A CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Argument in the tax case of the County of San Mateo, California, against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company began in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Much interest was manifested. The court-room was filled with lawyers and spectators. The principal questions involved in this litigation are whether the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution has any proper application to the revenue systems of the several States; whether, by that amendment, a limitation is imposed upon the taxing powers of the States, and, if so, what is the nature and extent of that limitation. Numbers of other subordinate questions are raised, among them

WHETHER PRIVATE CORPORATIONS ARE "PERSONS,"

within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment; whether that amendment, in declaring that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction "equal protection of the laws" is to be understood as forbidding unequal taxation, and whether, under the reserved power to amend, alter, or repeal laws under which private corporations are formed, the State can exercise any control over the property of a corporation, except such as may be exercised through control over its franchise, and over like property of natural persons engaged in a similar business. The argument in behalf of the County of San Mateo and the State of California, who are the plaintiffs-in-error, was begun by ex-Chief-Justice Rhodes, of California. He will continue his argument tomorrow. The eminence of counsel engaged in the case lends additional interest to it.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The appearance of ex-Senator Conkling in the Supreme Court room today attracted a large crowd of visitors, including many ladies. As the Justice entered Mr. Conkling arose and made a graceful courtesy, which was acknowledged by the Chief Justice. The ex-Senator was the recipient of many congratulations upon his improved appearance. The case of the County of San Mateo against the Southern Pacific Railroad, in which Mr. Conkling appears for the defendant, involves a certain clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The arguments of Mr. Conkling and Senator Edmunds are awaited with interest, as both were members of the Senate Judiciary Committee when the fourteenth amendment by Congress was submitted to the people.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

OPENING OF BONDED CARS BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1882.—Sec. 5 of the act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods and for other purposes," provides that "merchandise, under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of the customs. . . . Such merchandise shall not be unladen or transshipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases which may arise from a difference in the gage of railroads, or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or when by reason of the length of the route the cars, after due inspection by customs officers, shall be considered unsafe or unsuitable to proceed further, or from low water, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation. . ."

Sec. 3,105 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides: "If any unauthorized person or persons shall willfully break, cut, pick, open, or remove any wire, seal, lead, lock, or other fastening or mark attached to any vessel, car, or other vehicle, crate, box, bag, bale, basket, barrel, bundle, cask, trunk, package, or parcel, or anything whatever, under and by virtue of this title and regulations authorized by it, or any other law, or shall affix or attach, or in any way willfully aid, assist, or encourage the affixing or attaching, by wire or otherwise, to any vessel, car, or other vehicle, or to any crate, box, bale, barrel, bag, basket, bundle, cask, package, parcel, article, or thing of any kind, any seal, lead, metal, or anything purporting to be a seal authorized by law, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, or shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Frequent reports have been received at the department of the violation of these provisions of law, and, upon investigation, it has been found that it occurred either through ignorance on the part of railroad employés or misconception of the law and regulations of this department thereunder on the part of custom officers. It is, therefore, desirable that officers and agents of bonded common carriers, and all employés of the customs service, should be fully informed of the law on this subject and the penalty prescribed for its violation.

Collectors are instructed to issue the necessary instructions to their officers, and to request the representatives at their ports of bonded common carriers to more fully instruct their employés in regard to the inviolability of the fastenings on bonded cars.

Having taking such action, Collectors will hereafter report all violations of the law in this regard to the District-Attorney for prosecution.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Secretary.

NOTES.

PENSIONS FOR ALL THE SURVIVORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR EXCEPT JEFF DAVIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The House Pensions Committee this morning agreed to a bill which, if adopted, will do much to help to settle the question of surplus revenue. It proposes to grant pensions to the survivors of the Mexican War, with the exception of Jefferson Davis. This measure has had a good deal of strength in former Congresses, and has failed, its friends have thought in one or two instances, because it included the name of Jefferson Davis. The Democrats on the committee were willing to sacrifice Davis in order to secure a favorable report on the bill.

COL. N. W. FITZGERALD,

the pensions claim agent here who was arrested yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky on the charge of forgery, was today released from custody, Chief-Justice Cartter stating that he had shown no disposition to flee from justice, and he would refuse the application for extradition. Fitzgerald, in a statement published tonight, claims that he is persecuted by a forger named Pritchard, who is a confidence-man, and that the charge made against him is ridiculous.

MANY NEW YORK POLITICIANS

are here, endeavoring to secure removals in the New York Custom-House. The President is not disposed to make any change.

PERSIA.

The President has nominated Henry H. Jessup, of New York, to be Consul-General at Teheran, Persia. The place has been vacant ever since it was created last year, as no person competent to fill it could be found. The religious element of the country has taken great interest in this appointment.

THE FOLLOWING POSTMASTERS

were today commissioned: E. C. Elliott, Jackson, Ind.; T. W. Monroe, King, Ind.; Warren Judd, Needham, Ind.; C. F. Overacker, Carson, Ia.; W. H. Wetherell, Duck Lake, Mich.

NOMINATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President today nominated James Hunter, Missouri, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph; Green C. Chandler, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi; Sam. G. Hilbern, United States Attorney for the District of California; Robert C. Campbell, of Louisiana, to be United States Consul at Monterey.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH.

Representative Smith, of Illinois, leaves for home in a few days to receive treatment at the hands of his physician, under whose care he has been for some months. He says the question of the fine for absence does not figure in his case, as the physician's orders are imperative.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Special mail service has been discontinued as follows: Indiana—From Kinzie to Collamaer; from Packerton to Claypool; from Sidney to South Whitley; from Oakington to Plymouth; from Burket to Palestine. Mail messenger service has been established: Iowa—Spirit Lake from Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Railroad service has been extended: Michigan—Route 24,021, La Porte, Ind., to Pentwater, Mich.; extended service to begin at La Crosse, Ind. Post-Office commissioned: Indiana—Como, Jay County; Postmaster, J. C. Nixon.

CANCELED CLAIMS.

On report of Special-Agent Burke the Commissioner of the General Land Office today canceled 100 timber-culture entries and 100 preëmption filings made in Douglas County, Dakota, by L. Lecocq, as attorney, the same being fraudulent.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMITTEE

this morning examined Henry Richardson, State Engineer of Louisiana. He thought the levees protected the land from overflow; had never considered them as improving navigation; thought they might incidentally make an improvement.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

Caine's claim to be Delegate from Utah will be heard by the Sub-Committee of Elections tomorrow.

THE PAINESVILLE NATIONAL BANK

of Ohio is authorized to begin business with a capital of $200,000.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

says, in regard to the employés of his office, that the "services of none of them can be dispensed with. The removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is not required for the better dispatch of business."

SECRETARY TELLER

has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of William Robinson and others against C. F. Mayger, which involves the question of an issue of patent to the latter upon a mining-claim known as the St. Louis Lode at Helena, Mont. The Commissioner dismissed an adverse claim, but the Secretary holds that as the case is now pending in the United States Court proceedings in the Land Office should be stayed.

RAGS.

The alleged fraudulent importation of rags into the Ogdensburg, N. Y., collection district will be promptly investigated.

APPRAISER AT NEW YORK.

A change in Appraiser at New York is spoken of.

SURGEON OWENS

read his defense today in the court-martial on the charge of exceeding his authority in ordering Capt. Alfred Hopkins, Commandant of the Florida navy-yard, to go outside the quarantine limits, and persuading him to stay away during the recent yellow-fever epidemic in Florida. The Surgeon says Capt. Hopkins stated that he had a telegram from the department to the effect that all officers who could be spared from the station should be relieved. As Capt. Hopkins was sick and unfit for duty he could be spared without any loss to the service.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, to whom it was reported the President was engaged to be married, is now in Paris. Lucy Hooper, writing to this country, says she is considered Mrs. Langtry's superior in beauty and fascination.

Congressman Farwell, who recently met with a serious fall, has fortunately nearly recovered, although his right wrist is still lame and swollen, giving him continual pain. His many friends here were no less pleased than surprised to see him promptly in his seat at the opening of the session, after the reports telegraphed from Chicago to the effect that he had been fatally injured.

Mrs. Senator Hale will pass the holidays with her mother at the Chandler mansion in Detroit.

Gen. and Mrs. David Atwood, of Wisconsin, have been visiting Washington during the last week and renewing their acquaintance with many old friends. Gen. Atwood is an elderly gentleman of striking appearance, with snow-white hair and beard and twinkling blue eyes, and divides the honor with Admiral Stembel of being the handsomest man at the Ebbitt.

President Arthur expects to move into the White House the latter part of this week. The decorators are still at work there, and considerable mystery attends their labors, Mr. Tiffany having exacted a promise that no one should inspect the work until it was finished, and threatening to throw up the contract if any one was admitted to the rooms while his artists were at work.

The wife and daughter of ex-Senator Stewart are at the Riggs House, and will remain in Washington during the winter. Workmen are busy upon the roof and walls of Stewart Castle, and that once famous residence will soon be fitted for occupancy.

Mrs. Speaker Keifer is expected here in time to receive on New-Year's Day.

Representative Washburn and family, of Minnesota, are occupying for a second season ex-Attorney-General Williams' house, No. 1739 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Washburn had for some years rented the residence on I street belonging to Secretary Frelinghuysen, but on the appointment of the latter as a Cabinet Minister Mr. Washburn kindly gave up the house to him, although his lease would not have expired until two years from that time.

Mrs. Senator Windom has gone to New York for a short visit, and during her absence the frescoers are finishing the decorations of the interior of her new residence.

Justice Stanley Matthews' new house is one of the handsomest residences in the northwestern part of the city. The whole interior speaks for the cultivated art tastes of Cincinnati, and both the broad baronial hall, with its generous fireplace, and the long drawing-room, furnished and draped in electric blue and pomegranate plush, are models for future dwellings. The mansion has already established its hospitable character, and the visits of several young ladies have added to the pleasure of the family.

Gen. Paul Vandervoort, of Omaha, Neb., Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is visiting Justice Miller, who is his uncle by marriage.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Mr. Sherman presented the memorial of the Western Tract Society, of Cincinnati, asking that monthly publications be carried by mail at the same rate as the weeklies.

Petitions were presented for an increase of pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

Numbers of bills were introduced and referred. Among them one by Mr. Harris, to repeal the tenth section of the act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the United States.

The passage of the Indian bill and debate on the Whisky bill followed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one limiting the number of liquor-saloons in the District of Columbia at 300.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution inquiring of the Postmaster-General if the letter-carriers had been prohibited wearing overcoats, and, if so, by what authority.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, reported the Army-Appropriation bill, and will ask its consideration immediately after the Post-Office bill has been disposed of.

The Speaker laid before the House a number of requests for leaves of absence. Debate ensued, and objections were raised on all sides. Several were granted, however, whereupon Browne, of Indiana, said he had voted against the holiday adjournment in good faith, but was now satisfied that what was transacted in the House yesterday was low comedy, and the attempt to meet during the holidays would be a farce.

Finally, after a warm debate, the House, by a vote of 127 yeas to 101 nays, adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 22 till Jan. 2.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution reciting that the Government of France proposes to establish at Tunis the judicial system common among Christian nations, so that the courts in that country shall be fully opened for the protection of citizens of the United States in their persons, property, and rights, and authorizing the President to declare by proclamation the right on the part of the United States and its citizens to claim extraterritorial jurisdiction within said territory of Tunis has ceased, and will be no longer claimed or exercised. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Desendorf, of Virginia—To prevent Federal officeholders from interfering with the freedom of elections.

By Mr. Hardenbergh—To prevent the importation of adulterated teas.

By Mr. Cassidy, of Nevada—To annul the Anti-Polygamy law.

Mr. Strait, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to repeal laws allowing the preëmption of public lands. Referred.

Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal-revenue laws as to not only abolish the tax on tobacco, but also on brandies made of apples, peaches, and grapes, and to reduce the tax on whisky to 50 cents per gallon; and, further, to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the present complicated, expensive, and odious system of collecting said tax. Referred.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Garfield Board of Audit to report to the House a schedule of all claims presented to and allowed by it. Adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information respecting the withdrawal of lands in favor of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company. Referred.

Debate on the Post-Office bill then followed.

The Speaker announced as the escort at the burial of Representative Orth, of Indiana, Messrs. Calkins, Peirce, Steele, Wasson, Davis of Illinois, Urner, and Rosse. Adjourned.

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century and are recommended by druggists throughout the world.

NEW YORK.

Exhibition of Brush's Storage Battery as Applied to Electric Lighting.

Everything About Ready for the Presentation of the Passion Play.

Herr Most, the Notorious Socialist, Much Pleased with His Reception.

Thieves and Would-Be Blackmailers Landed in the Tombs by the Police.

An Aged Citizen Bunkoed—Failure of J. M. White & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Teas.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE SECONDARY OR STORAGE BATTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Several hundred gentlemen, including many who are peculiarly interested in various methods of electric lighting, were present, on invitation, at the offices of the Brush Electric-Light Company in Broadway this evening to witness the results obtained by a practical application of the secondary or storage battery. The occasion was noteworthy, because the exhibition was the first ever given of Mr. Brush's secondary battery as applied to a system of lighting by incandescent lamps. The lamps were of the Swan pattern, and consisted of a carbon filament, which is heated to incandescence in a vacuum. The filament has an extra loop, which is wanting in the Edison pattern of lamp, and it is cylindrical in structure. It occupies less space, and the bulb in which it is placed is smaller than are the Edison bulbs. At

TONIGHT'S EXHIBITION

twenty-seven lights were shown in operation. They were fed from a storage battery eight feet long, fifteen inches wide, and sixteen inches high. Besides these lights there was exhibited an electro-motor of one-horse power, which supplied power to a blower of ordinary form, and which was moved by by the current from the secondary battery. For inspection was made of the accumulator or storage battery, which was explained by Mr. Brush. The battery was fed, or charged, by a current from the ordinary arc circuit, and it gave out a current of low electro-motive force. The cells of the battery contain corrugated lead plates, covered by a composition which is kept a secret.

THE PLATES

are immersed in a weak solution of sulphuric acid. There is no oxide of lead, or felt, or packing of any kind, as is the case in the Faure battery. Mr. Brush says that his battery, once made, is practically indestructible, and needs no care or attention beyond the occasional addition of a little water to replace that taken up by evaporation. The lead plates are not acted on and need no renewing, and the acid does not waste. In one point Mr. Brush claims to have achieved a success which of itself is noteworthy. He has practically

AVOIDED THE INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY POLARIZATION,

which has impaired the usefulness of the ordinary secondary batteries.

Mr. Brush announces that the batteries will furnish nine to ten lights of the size or form of an ordinary five-foot gas-burner for each horse-power used by the dynamo. They may be charged from the same wire used in furnishing the arc lamps and while these lamps are burning, so that lights of both kinds may be on the same circuit and produced by the same source of power. The battery used tonight was charged by the current from a No. 4 dynamo-machine at the Elizabeth street station, which at the same time furnished about thirty-four arc lamps on a circuit 52,900 feet, or over ten miles in length, over No. 6 copper wire.

COST OF ELECTRIC-LIGHTING.

The Edison Electric-Light Company have now begun to charge a fixed price for the light, the charge being at the rate of $2 for one hour's light equal to 2,000 candle power, or, to put it in a shape more easily understood, at present the charge for light is about equal to the cost of gas at $2 a thousand cubic feet.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—In response to an advertisement about 200 men and women presented themselves at 130 West Twenty-fourth street this evening as applicants for positions in the "Passion Play" as the Jewish multitude. Among the male portion could be easily recognized the spindle-shanked legionaries John McCullough is wont to howl at on the fields of Philippi every year, and the skimpy Roman citizens whom Antony stirs up to mutiny and rage at the inquest of Cæsar. The feminine multitude were mainly shop-girls, with a sprinkling of laundresses, and

A BOUNCED NURSE HERE AND THERE.

Their names were called off by the stage-manager, and they were told to come every night next week to rehearse. Mr. Morse stated that the company is now filled, rehearsed, and ready for business. The chorus comprises eighty voices, male and female—the entire company will number 600. As soon as the building is finished, he says, the "Passion" will be presented. He regrets not having more room for auditors, for his expenses will be, according to present estimates, about $2,000 a night.

"Wait till the curtain rises on the first act," he said in conclusion, "and the press will be sorry it poked fun at the 'Passion.'"

HERR MOST.

HE IS PLEASED WITH HIS RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Herr Most, the Socialist, is still in the city the guest of friends. He is highly pleased with the reception he has received here. Of all the lands he has been in, this, he thinks, promises best for the welfare of the workingmen. He is amazed at the education he finds among them, and believes that they, better than the workingmen anywhere else, can secure the reforms which are so needful to their prosperity. Herr Most says

HE INTENDS TO RETURN TO ENGLAND

in the spring, and continue the publication of his paper there. The journal is being published in this city temporarily. He goes direct to Chicago Thursday, and immediately afterwards will visit Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington, and Philadelphia. Further than that he has made no arrangements as yet. It is possible, however, he will go to St. Louis, and even to San Francisco. Several meetings of the Socialists are to be held here before his departure, but it is said that they will be private, and that the business transacted will not be made publicly known.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SCHWAB.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—That an accurate idea might be obtained regarding Herr Most's plans and his motive for coming to this country, a reporter called on Justus H. Schwab, the great leader of the German Socialists in America, at his saloon today. Schwab was found surrounded by friends, to whom he was conversing in German with much animation, and when informed by the reporter that he should like to see him alone he replied brusquely that he kept nothing from his comrades, and whatever was said to him must be spoken in their hearing. The reporter then inquired regarding Herr Most's future movements, and in reply Schwab said: "On Thursday, or Friday at the latest, Herr Most will

LEAVE THE CITY FOR CHICAGO,

where he will remain till after New Year's. Sunday night a public parade will take place there in his honor, in which all of the armed labor organizations of the city will participate."

"With arms?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, with arms," said Mr. Schwab sternly. "Why not with arms?"

"From Chicago," continued Mr. Schwab, "he will go to Milwaukee and St. Louis, and then back to Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, where he is to be received by President Arthur, and again come to New York, whence he will pay visits to all the large industrial centres of the East."

"You must understand this is

A TOUR OF OBSERVATION

in the course of which our distinguished guest will make appeals to the people. He will go alone, and wherever he stops he will be entertained by our friends. He will return to England in about four weeks, but not as Herr Most. Do you understand me? He will go incognito. The English Parliament passed a law last summer especially directed against him, which provides that all foreigners suspected of being dangerous to the institutions of Great Britian can be banished without any form of legal proceeding. He is connected with the *Freiheit* as editor and constant contributor, but has little to do with its publication."

Herr Most was closeted last night till a late hour with the Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

THEFT AND BLACKMAIL.

THE CROOKS NOW IN THE TOMBS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—An extensive theft and blackmailing scheme was today developed in the District-Attorney's office by the arrest of Walter I. Shibley, aged 22, residing in Brooklyn, a clerk in the law office of William Sutphen, No. 20 Nassau street, and Henry L. Kipling, lawyer, No. 103 Broadway, of Brooklyn. Shibley represented himself as an unmarried man to Sutphen. As such, in the course of business, some months ago, Sutphen executed a condition deeds transferring four lots in Seventy-eighth street, eight houses and lots in Brooklyn, and a farm in Westchester County, in all valued at $140,000, to him. The deeds were not recorded, it being meant to convey the property temporarily to Shibley for the purposes of Sutphen's business, and that he should reconvey, or the deeds be destroyed, when the business was completed. The deeds were placed in a safe.

AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN,

who constantly visited Shibley, was introduced as Miss Jennie Brooks. On the 16th of November last the law firm of Brown & Wescott, 115 Broadway, paid Shibley $14,823 in a check on the American Exchange National Bank for money owing Sutphen. Shibley had the check certified, representing to Sutphen that the firm of Brown & Wescott had no money in the bank, and the Cashier had kept the check, refusing to certify it until the money came in. He then went to the office of Fisk & Hatch and endeavored to purchase United States bonds, but the firm declined to receive the check, not knowing the indorsers. Shibley tried to secure the money from several other parties, but failed.

HE DISAPPEARED

and has not been seen until his arrest. When he disappeared he took the deed for the property conveyed to him by Sutphen with him. The following day Kipling called on Sutphen and offered to procure the deed for a consideration. Miss Brooks also called and introduced herself as Mrs. Walker F. Shibley, wife of the fugitive, and as such entitled to a dower right in the property. She refused to sign a release or tell where her husband was. Her husband wanted money for the papers, and would not give them up unless he received it. Sutphen refused to pay anything, and invoked the aid of the police. Both Shibley and Kipling were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, where they pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $10,000, and both prisoners sent to the Tombs.

ROBSON AND CRANE.

INDISCRETIONS OF "MR. CATO DOVE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Last Friday evening Mr. Stuart Robson was not able to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Forbidden Fruit," and a substitute had to be secured. Saturday afternoon he did not show up at all. Saturday evening Robson failed again, and Mr. John Stetson, who had by this time become thoroughly indignant at the actor's conduct, threatened to return the people's money. Mr. Crane prevailed upon him not to do this, but to allow the play to go on. Stetson consented, but stated that he would not turn over a dollar of the receipts to them until some arrangement was arrived at. To this Crane assented willingly. On Sunday Mr. Stetson retained ex Judge Dittenhoefer to bring a suit for $10,000 against Robson and Crane for damage done the reputation of his house, and the papers were drawn up on Monday. Last evening Mr. Robson came to the theatre in

A VERY REPENTANT FRAME OF MIND

and went on with his part in the play as usual. Today a meeting took place between the parties, and both Robson and Crane offered to agree to any reasonable conditions Mr. Stetson proposed, but they requested him earnestly not to push a suit that would injure them in their business elsewhere. Mr. Stetson agreed that, if they would abide by the principle of "no play no pay," he would compromise on that ground. They did agree, and as a result the manager pockets the total receipts of Friday evening and the two performances on Saturday, and thus peace was restored.

BUNCOED.

A MAN SEVENTY YEARS OLD FLEECED BY SWINDLERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Thursday afternoon Alfred Clock, an old and respected citizen, residing at 539 Madison avenue, was accosted by a well-dressed stranger, who pretended to know his family. Clock was induced to enter a house with the stranger, and the bunco game played on Charles Francis Adams was introduced. Of course Clock played, and as a result lost $50 cash. He continued playing, and drew checks for $128, $200, $700, and finally $6,000. It being suggested to him by the sharpers that if he drew $1,500 from the Fifth Avenue Bank

HE MIGHT REGAIN THE MONEY LOST,

he assented, and, in company with one of the sharpers, went to the bank in a hack and drew the money. When he returned the $1,500 was taken from him and he was told everything was settled. He informed his family, who put the police on the case. From the description furnished by Clock, the police arrested William Edwards at Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. He was identified as one of the party of swindlers. Clock was unable to locate the house in which he was swindled. He is 70 years old.

PERILS OF TRADE.

FAILURE OF A TEA FIRM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The tea trade received another surprise today on the announcement of the failure of J. M. White & Co., wholesale dealers in teas at No. 81 Front street. The partners, Messrs. J. M. White and Thomas Phelan, made an assignment without preference to Morris Woodruff. The firm has stood very high in the trade, and did a large business, but without sufficient capital. The unsettled condition of the tea trade stopped the sale of their paper, which heretofore had sold at the best rates, and, together with the depreciation in prices, precipitated their failure. The liabilities are not known, but are currently reported at about $150,000. From the statements made to the firm's attorney, he had every reason to believe that by a careful and proper management of the trust estate the creditors will receive a large part, if not the whole, of their indebtedness.

JAMES M'KINNEY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—James McKinney, of the firm of Baker & McKinney, made an assignment. Liabilities, $97,000; nominal assets, $76,000; actual assets, $34,000.

ITEMS.

GOV. CORNELL'S FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Gov. Cornell is to enter a firm of Wall street brokers on Jan. 1. His family are pleasantly located in John Holy's mansion on Fifth avenue since Nov. 1. President Andrew D. White said today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that there was not a word of truth in the report published that Gov. Cornell was to begin a social campaign that would land him in the White House. "Possibly he is anxious," Mr. White said, "to be President, but he told me he was not going to tear things to pieces to get it. He was simply going to bide his time."

HARBORMASTERS AND PORT WARDEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Governor-elect on the subject of the appointment of Harbormasters and a Port Warden for New York, with a view of securing the nomination of persons duly qualified by knowledge and experience.

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR A BROKEN LEG.

The jury today gave a verdict for $4,000 damages to Neil Harden against the New York Central Railroad. Harden had a leg broken Dec. 19.

AMENDING A POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

The Republican Central Committee referred the proposition to strike out the pledge requiring support to all nominees in its constitution to the various associations for action.

GOTHIC HALL,

an old landmark of Brooklyn, burned. Edward Abercrombie and Edward Curtin, firemen, were severely injured by the fall of a roof.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE PEDESTAL FUND

amounts to $63,000. Gens. Sherman and Hancock inspected the proposed site today at Bedloe's Island.

CAPTURING THE CAPITAL.

The Colossal Claim of the Heirs of William Blackmore—Untold Millions Hoped For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—Probably no city in the country is without its claimant to property of immense value, but it is extremely doubtful whether any locality can produce reputed owners to an estate of such magnitude as that in which a number of residents of this city are claiming heirship. The property involved in this instance is the ground upon which stands the United States Capitol Building, the White House, Treasury, Navy, and other Government buildings, and hundreds of fine dwellings and business houses, as well as thousands of acres of land in Georgetown, D. C., Maryland, and Washington County, Pa. Besides this vast amount of real estate there is said to be

CONSIDERABLE MONEY IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

belonging to the claimants. Thus it will be seen that not only do the alleged owners of this mass of wealth spread over both continents, but they claim title to property which is nearest and dearest to the hearts of every American. Every citizen is undoubtedly interested in the proceedings. The preliminary steps have already been taken. The owner of this vast amount of property was William Blackmore, who settled on this side of the Atlantic in colony times. By some means not known to the present generation, he became possessed of the land described.

AT HIS DEATH

the property passed into other hands, and subsequently the States of Maryland and Virginia donated that portion upon which is located the Capitol and other Government buildings to the United States. Many years thereafter claimants to the property sprang up from different parts of the country, but it seems legal proceedings were never instituted. Steps were taken in that direction recently by residents of this city and surrounding towns. The late ex-Mayor Blackmore, of Pittsburg, was, it is claimed, the great-grandson of William, the owner of the land. Shortly after his death, and during the Blackmore bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court of this city, an allowance was ordered to be made to the Assignee, J. G. MacConnell, Esq., for the purpose of prosecuting the claim of the heirs of the ex-Mayor to an interest in the property of

HIS GRANDUNCLE.

In accordance with this order Mr. MacConnell has been looking up the records in the estate, and, it is said, has a representative in Washington. Several months ago two attorneys from the Capital arrived in this city and called upon the widow of the ex-Mayor and offered to institute legal proceedings for her, provided she would give them a retainer, which she declined to do, stating that if they had confidence in the claim they might proceed and get their fees in case they succeeded. Nothing has since been heard from them.

OTHER PITTSBURG CLAIMANTS

to the estate are ex-Sheriff Patterson, of the East End, Dr. Samuel Beltzhoover, of Diamond street, and one of the oldest families of Mansfield, on the Pan-Handle Road. Besides these, there are claimants in other parts of the country. Recently about forty persons claiming an interest in the estate met at Mansfield, contributed money towards prosecuting the claim, and sent a representative to Washington, who is gathering points upon which to proceed. Besides this concerted action taken by the claimants, they are nearly all individually represented by counsel. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., is counsel for R. H. Patterson, J. C. Woodward for the Blackmores, Charles F. McKenna for Dr. Beltzhoover, and the Richardson law firm of Baltimore for Eastern parties.

THE PAPERS

have all been drawn up for the institution of an ejectment suit. The exact location and extent of the property claimed is as follows: In the District of Columbia are 481 acres, distributed through Georgetown and Washington, 100 acres near Bladensburg, a short distance from Baltimore, 600 acres in Washington County, Pennsylvania, taking in the Boyer property, and a vast treasure in the Bank of England. As already stated, all the important Government buildings, including the Capitol, White House, Treasury, and other National buildings, are located on the Washington tract. The amount involved can hardly be estimated, reaching hundreds of millions of dollars.

CANADA NEWS.

Serious Collision on the Southeastern Railroad—Infected Cattle—Weather Prophecies—Crop Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—Dr. William McEachran, veterinary surgeon, reports that the cattle disease in Picton County is wholely stamped out, and the Agricultural Department will soon abolish their quarantine arrangements there.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.

The Montreal Transportation and the St. Lawrence & Chicago Forwarding Companies have amalgamated. There has been a falling off of 5,000,000 bushels of corn from this port for the last season of navigation, owing to the short crop in the Western States.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARIEVILLE, Que., Dec. 19.—A collision occurred on the Southeastern Railroad about two miles south of Richelieu Station today between the passenger express and a locomotive and tender backing up from West Farnham. The express was on time, and was making the regular speed of forty miles an hour. The driver of the locomotive backing up evidently forgot about the express, and he was not seen in consequence of the snow until collision was inevitable. The first intimation the passengers had was a severe shock, sending most of them from their seats, but none were seriously injured, though they were a good deal shaken up. The driver of the express, named McGlecle, of Longueuiel, jumped and saved his life, but he is seriously hurt about the head and side. The other driver is not hurt, but is prostrate with excitement. He continually exclaims, "I am the criminal. I am responsible for all." The locomotives were badly smashed and the baggage-car telescoped.

REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 19.—The Canada Southern Railway offices were visited last night by the chief officers of the Michigan Central Railroad for the purpose of making arrangements to transfer the most of them to Detroit. It is understood that a clean sweep is to be made, and that nearly all will be moved on the 1st of January.

BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 19.—One of the longest if not the largest billiard matches on record here was completed at 8 o'clock this evening in the Russell House parlor, between Grant Powell, of this city, and Mr. Washington. They commenced life pool at 7 p. m., Monday, and continued without cessation until 7 o'clock this morning. They immediately began a match game of billiards, which lasted thirteen hours, during which time neither tasted food. Powell scored one more game than his opponent.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—Prof. Wiggins continues to receive letters of inquiry from all points regarding the storm predicted by him for March next. The following shows the anxiety of seamen on the Pacific coast in connection with the prophecy: "Sir, being a sailor, and naturally feeling considerable interest in your prediction of a violent gale in March, I take the liberty of asking if you anticipate as much violence on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast, and from which direction the wind will be on the Pacific; also, if not too inquisitive, what your reasons are for thinking such a gale will occur. An early answer will greatly oblige a number of shipmasters on this coast."

The letter is signed Samuel E. Lewis, master of the bark Arkwright, San Francisco, Cal.

A Family Trade.

Albert Moss, a married man living near Russiaville, Ind., became enamored of the wife of Lewis Tolley; and she reciprocated his affection. He avowed his love to her husband, and declared their intention to live together. Tolley took a philosophical view of the case, and agreed, if Moss would take the whole family back to Virginia and pay the cost of a divorce, he could have the woman. Mrs. Moss seems not to have objected, but will herself procure a divorce, Moss paying the cost. Moss and the Tolleys have departed for Virginia to begin the fulfillment of the contract.

THE EXPOSITION.

Its Directors Greatly Disgusted with the Action of the Council.

Some Broad Intimations of an Attempt to Levy Blackmail.

What Mayor Harrison Says About the Disposition of the Rental.

The action of the City Council Monday evening fixing an annual rental of $10,000 for the ground occupied by the Exposition Building on the Lake-Front caused a great deal of comment yesterday, the most of which, as far as a TRIBUNE reporter could learn it, was unfavorable. A representative of this paper called during the afternoon upon Mr. A. F. Seeberger, the President of the Exposition Company, and asked him what he thought of the Council's action.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Seeberger, "that the Council saw fit to assess so large an amount against us. It is a much greater sum than we thought would be adopted finally. It is rather curious action to take, considering all the circumstances. Our exposition is a benefit to this city. It draws nothing from it, but brings millions of dollars here. Everybody here is benefited by it. We subscribed for a little stock when the enterprise was started and we never expected to realize a dollar from it, and we do not care to do it now. The stock is only held in small quantities by parties and it is widely scattered."

"Will the Board of Trustees submit to the ordinance?" asked the reporter.

"I am hardly prepared to answer that," said Mr. Seeberger. "There has yet been no meeting of the Board of Directors, and the matter has not come officially before us. Of course we have ever held ourselves ready to meet the case with the city in a fair spirit."

"Have not the Exposition people been told that no ordinance for a rental would be passed if they would put up $1,500 or $2,000 as a corruption fund?"

"I have been told that was the case, but I know nothing of it from personal knowledge."

"What was the amount named?"

"I don't know. We have no account to which such a fund could have been charged, and we would not submit to blackmail. The spirit manifested by some members of the Council seems to me to be most remarkably unreasonable. The idea of their talking about collecting a back rental and fixing a higher rental for the future is absurd. Their aim seems to be to suppress the institution, or, in other words, confiscate it. We feel that the Council as a whole desires to act justly, but the criticisms I make I do not make unjustly. Those men who made these remarks

SHOWED AN ILL-FEELING

to a most laudable enterprise. Some of them greatly exaggerated in their statements, and they became befogged in the figures. They were neither fair nor candid in their statements. If there had been no Exposition Building where would the conventions, musical festivals, great meetings, and other monster demonstrations have gone to? We claim to be benefactors and public-spirited citizens, having the good of the city at heart, and we ask only that which is fair honest, and just."

"Will the Mayor, in your opinion, sign the ordinance?"

"I think so."

"Your reasons, please?"

"Because he has always expressed himself in favor of a rental for the ground, and this is not so much higher than he wished to have it made."

Secretary J. P. Reynolds said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"This is the first time in the history of municipalities that enterprises of this character have been oppressed in this way. Little country towns pay $20,000 or $30,000 to get the State Fairs in their places, and that for one week only. This draws far more money here, and the city should contribute, really, towards maintaining it, instead of charging a rental for the ground upon which the building stands. The action of the Council was the combined result of ignorance and malice, and I wish you would give that as my opinion."

"Were you not told that no rental ordinance would be passed if your folks paid $1,500?" asked the reporter.

"We have no fund from which we could make such an appropriation."

"Charge it to 'corruption fund.'"

"I would have done that very thing, by jingo, if I had paid the money, as sure as you live."

"Was that amount demanded by members of the Council?"

"Just say that Mr. Reynolds declined to answer that question."

"Is it true, all the same?" said the reporter.

"I decline to say," said Mr. Reynolds, "I neither affirm nor deny. You can place your own construction upon it, as you like."

"Will the Board of Trustees accept the ordinance?"

"I don't know. We don't know what the city wants. We have had no official notice of the Council's action yet. It proposes to take money that might better be spent upon the building. We spend all we make here. It is no traveling circus. It is a home institution for the benefit of the city."

"Then money was demanded of your people to have no ordinance passed?"

"You're a shrewd one. You can't prove it by me."

MAYOR HARRISON'S VIEWS.

A reporter subsequently interviewed Mayor Harrison on the subject. He said:

"The city has no authority to rent park property and use the proceeds for general purposes. The abutting property owners—those who have an easement—could enjoin and have the lease declared void. But I think we have a perfect right to lease a part of the park and use the money for the improvement of the remainder."

"Pave Michigan boulevard?"

"I don't say that, but it might be done. That has been the difficulty all along with the buildings on the lake-front—that we had no right to make a lease and put the money into the general fund; by taking possession we would have an elephant on our hands. The idea of using the money for park purposes occurred to me, and I submitted it to Corporation Counsel Adams, and he said that was a solution of the question. Hay is raised in the other parks and sold, and the money goes into the park fund. The fact, however, of the leasing does not prevent the Council from appropriating the money for a specific purpose—park purposes; and I am not certain, even if an injunction were applied for to prevent the leasing, but the Council could overcome the difficulty by setting aside the rent for the improvement of the park. I want to consult Mr. Adams about this point before I make up my mind what to do with the ordinance. If he says the money can be appropriated at any time for park purposes I'll sign it."

A GOOD HAUL.

Recovery of a Lot of Stolen Property.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE mentioned the fact that two officers at the Desplaines Street Station had been at work for some time on a burglary case, arrested two Germans, and recovered a large portion of the stolen goods. Last night a report of the case was sent to headquarters. From this it appears that one week ago today Officers M. Costello and T. Beck arrested at Fink's saloon on West Madison street a trampish-looking specimen who gave his name as George Palmer, and in whose possession was found a bunch of skeleton keys and a revolver. He was taken before Justice Walsh and fined $50, after which he weakened and confessed to the fact that he and another German named Conrad Cohn had committed a dozen or so burglaries, proceeding to give the officers pointers where they could recover the stuff. Among other places visited by these fellows, who simply went into houses whose occupants were absent, was the residence of Mr. Fred L. Wilke, of No. 505 West Chicago avenue, where between $80 and $100 worth of jewelry was stolen, and, according to Palmer's story, disposed of to a pawnbroker named J. Bernstein, at No. 285 South Clark street. The officers, accompanied by Mrs. Wilke, visited Bernstein's foul-smelling shop, and were assured by the soapy Hebrew that "s'elp him Mowses" he hadn't seen any such jewelry as the lady had lost. While he was still protesting Mrs. Wilke discovered a ring that had been among the stolen stuff lying exposed for sale in Bernstein's show-window. She called the attention of the officers to the fact, and the lying money-lender was forced to acknowledge that he had the property which was given up. As the pawnbroker's sheet contained no entry of the purchase of these goods, as is prescribed by law, he was arrested, and locked up, charged with receiving stolen property and failure to comply with the city ordinance relating to the entering of all of these sales.

Another case in which Palmer confessed he had been implicated was the going through of the rooms of Joseph and Carl Henrici at Nos. 115 and 117 Randolph street, where a lot of clothing and a watch and chain were stolen. One suit and the watch turned up at Bernard Cohn's place No. 13 West Randolph street, where they had not been booked. Cohn was treated just like Bernstein, and booked on two charges. Dec. 2 the room of H. E. Memory, of No. 285 Milwaukee avenue, was cleaned out of $40 worth of clothing by Palmer and Cohn and sold to William White, a pawnbroker at No. 227 Lake. Carpenters' tools valued at $100 or more, stolen by them from the new building on Peoria street between Monroe and Adams, were sold to Mark Farrant, of No. 312, and Thomas Thompson, of 302 South Halsted street. At Farrant's a suit of clothes and a sack coat with a revolver in the side-pocket were found. This, it is thought, is the proceeds of a burglary on Lake street, near Green, and there is some stuff in the hands of the officer, which is said to have been stolen near Humboldt Park. There is a lady's gold watch that, according to Palmer, was taken out of a house near Lincoln Park, and for this the police desire an owner. Bernstein, Cohen, and Thompson were booked last evening and furnished special bail to Dec. 22. Conrad Cohen, Palmer's partner, is under arrest, and may be taken into court today. The entire value of the recovered property is said to be about $700, and losers of goods in the clothing and jewelry line are requested to call at the station for the purpose of identifying their property if it should be there.

THE BENDERS.

Their Bones Moldering by the Banks of the Grand River—The True Story of the Flight, Pursuit, and Capture of the Murderers.

St. Louis Republican.

Time and again the fate of the Bender family has been a question warmly debated in all parts of the West. Many people maintain that the family were duly killed by the avengers of Dr. York, whose death first brought to notice the murderous family. Notwithstanding this, every little while comes the report that the Benders are still living and have been captured. There have been discovered no less than 100 different Bender families, and a collection of the newspaper sensations relative to the discoveries of Benders would prove a most interesting literary curiosity. The latest Bender sensation was a local one, when the detectives of this city clapped a guileless citizen into the calaboose upon the statement of a man named Green. He was discharged from custody a few days afterwards.

The Benders kept an inn on a lonesome road near Cherryvale, Labette County, Kas. The road passed through the middle of a prairie, six miles from Cherryvale, and at the inn travelers often stopped to get lodgings for the night. Travelers stopping there, supposed to have money, were seated at the table, and while they were taking their meals a curtain, which was suspended behind them, showed the position of their heads. A blow with the head of an ax from behind the curtain would stun or finish them. The bodies were lowered into a cellar underneath through a trap-door, where the pockets would be rifled of money and valuables, and then the bodies were buried in a hole dug in the lot in the rear of this hospitable tavern. The disappearance of Dr. York led to the discovery of these terrible crimes, and the sudden departure of the Bender family.

Many statements of the manner in which the Benders met their retribution have been made, but the circumstances of the affair have for a long time been enveloped in mystery. A new version of the fate of the Benders sets the matter beyond all doubt.

The following statement by Capt. J. C. Reeves, who was First-Lieutenant of Capt. Burrows' Battery, United States Volunteers, and who was living at Independence, Kas., at the time the Bender family were detected as the murderers of Dr. York and others, was given to Col. D. W. Wear, of this city, who furnished it to the *Republican*. According to Capt. Reeves' statement, Dr. York lived at Independence, Kas., and went from Independence to Fort Scott to sell a house and lot at that place. He negotiated the sale, but the purchaser did not pay any money down. York started for his home in Independence, and was met and recognized at Parsons, Kas., where he purchased some cigars. He was next met on the road from Parsons to Bender's and recognized by three or four parties, but he never could be traced beyond Bender's.

Dr. York's wife being indisposed, her husband's return was expected that night. His brother, Col. York, aware of the delicate condition of his brother's wife, started out after him, and the first trail he struck was at Parsons, where he learned that the Doctor had gone through Parsons on his way home the day before. From this place he set out on the trail, and heard of his brother three or four times between Parsons and the Bender place. Col. York stopped at the Bender place and made inquiries for his brother, the Doctor. The Benders denied that he had ever been there. Col. York then went to Independence, Montgomery County, Kas., and got Sheriff Stone. They both (Col. York and Sheriff Stone) made a visit to the Benders. On arriving there they had a conversation with John Bender, and the information they got from him was unsatisfactory, but enough was obtained to arouse their suspicions.

Col. York and Sheriff Stone then returned to Independence and raised a party of men. They started out to Bender's the very next morning, and when the party arrived at the place it was discovered that the family had all decamped. They then hunted around the house, and finally prosecuted their search in the garden, where they found that the ground had recently been disturbed. On removing the surface soil they found the body of Dr. York and others, who had been murdered, buried in these crude graves. The Hon. William Wright and S. S. Peterson, Deputy United States Marshal at that time, followed the wagon-track across the open prairie to Thayer, Kas., which is about twelve miles distant from the Bender house. There they found the Benders' wagon and horses, which had been abandoned. They there learned that the Benders had taken the train on the L., L. & G. Railroad for the north. The pursuing party telegraphed the conductor of the train, and he telegraphed back that the Benders had stopped at Chinutte or New Chicago. They next telegraphed the ticket agent at Chicago or Chinutte. He answered that he had sold the Benders tickets to Chetopa, Kas., which is just two miles from the Cherokee line.

Messrs. Wright and Peterson, after obtaining this valuable information, mounted their horses and rode rapidly back to the Bender place, where they found Col. York and Sheriff Stone. The four men at once procured fresh horses and started in all haste for Chetopa. At Oswego they again procured fresh horses and started anew for Chetopa, only distant eight miles. Then they ascertained that the Benders had taken a team and wagon, which was awaiting them there, and had gone in a southeasterly direction towards the Grand River, in the Indian Nation. Chetopa is about thirty miles from the Grand River. When the pursuing party reached Chetopa they were only about three hours behind the Benders. They pushed rapidly ahead, and the four men came up with the fugitives four miles from the Grand River, and there without further ceremony the Benders met the retribution due their crimes. They were all shot to death, and the bones of old man Bender, his wife, John, and Kate, lie there in a hole dug in the ground, where they remain at this day.

Mr. Wright is now living in Iowa, and Peterson is a resident of Independence, Kas. Stone is living in Montgomery County, Kansas. About a year after the terrible murders by the Bender family occurred, Col. Wear visited the spot. The house had disappeared, and a few stones forming the underpinning, and a hollow space which was the cellar, with here and there an excavation in the rear where the murdered victims had been buried, were the only signs to be seen of the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the Benders, who in their turn met with swift punishment and a just retribution.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Trustees and Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum held their thirty-third annual meeting last night at the institution on Michigan avenue, A. F. Seeberger presiding. Miss C. M. Blake, the solicitor and collector, reported a decided increase in donations, the collections being much larger than in any other of the ten years of her term of office. The collections in merchandise aggregate $2,658; cash donations, $4,020; total, $6,678; expenses, $8,720. She also made kindly mention of the various railroads which have offered free transportation, and expressed a gracious acknowledgment for the papers received at the institution, and for all donations.

Drs. Roswell Park and M. P. Hatfield reported the mortality rate smaller than usual, there being ten deaths this year, as against thirteen last year and nineteen the year previous. A vote of thanks was tendered these gentlemen, and also to Dr. Lyman Ware, the oculist and aurist of the institution, for their valuable services during the year. The Secretary's report showed the receipts as $17,157, disbursements $16,692; cash on hand, $465. Mrs. George W. Darrow, Recording Secretary, stated that during the thirty-three years of its history the asylum, which is the oldest charitable institution in the city, had cared for about 3,500 children. She reported the number of children in the asylum Dec. 8, 1881, as 149; admitted during the year, 227; dismissed, 180; died, 10; orphans admitted, 30; half orphans, 104; number at present in the asylum, 170; whole number taught in day school, 183; average daily attendance, 80. She announced that a primary school and kindergarten had been established and were largely attended; and that the sewing school had been formed into an industrial school. She reported all the departments in a flourishing condition. After some discussion, from which it appeared that children are frequently sent to the asylum by relatives abundantly able to provide for them, a committee of five was selected to consult an attorney with reference to the legal forms of indenture for receiving and dismissing applicants and report at a special meeting.

The Committee on Nomination presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and was approved: President, A. F. Seeberger; Vice-President, John Crerar; Secretary, Charles W. Pierce; Treasurer, C. F. Grey; Trustees, W. C. D. Grannis, W. A. Fuller, N. Gray Bartlett, Caryl Young, Leonard Hodge, A. N. Eddy, D. W. Irwin, Myron L. Pearce, J. M. Clark, David Kelley, Norman Williams. The only new Directresses elected were Mrs. L. R. Hasen, Mrs. B. W. Kendall, Mrs. A. Baldwin, and Mrs. W. H. Swift, in place of Mesdames John Benham, L. B. Shattuck, T. Shepard, and A. J. Willard. Mrs. Willard was also made an honorary member of the board. Miss C. M. Blake was reëlected Solicitor and Collector, and Mrs. Harriet C. Bigelow Matron. After adjournment the Trustees went into executive session.

A Cowcatcher Catches a Calf.

Leavenworth Times.

When the fast train from the south approached Troy Junction the other day a fine-looking calf was seen perched upon the cowcatcher. When the train stopped the engineer and fireman released the calf, and it bounded away briskly, having received no other injuries than some slight bruises. The train ran into a bunch of calves in the neighborhood of Doniphan, killing two and picking this one up. It had been carried in that way for eight miles.

FIRE RECORD.

Several Blocks of Houses Destroyed at Grand Forks, Dak.—Blazes at Boston and Elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 19.—A Grand Forks special to the *Pioneer-Press* this morning says: Last night at 11 o'clock fire broke out in Caswell's photograph gallery, and rapidly spread northward. At 1:45 a. m., the fire has been placed under control, having burned half a block on the river side of Third street, commencing at the corner of Demers avenue, and burning to Brown & Son's hardware store.

THE FIRMS BURNED OUT

are:

C. M. Baker, grocer; loss $12,000, insurance $8,000; building owned by John Lyons, loss $3,000.

Burrows & Burrows, real-estate office; loss $300; building owned by Capt. Powers, loss $800; insurance $500.

Judge Cox, law office; loss $300; building owned by T. S. McGillinroy, loss $400; uninsured.

Eckles & Morgan, drug-store; loss $7,000 on stock and building; insurance $3,000.

J. M. Rueth, grocery; loss $10,000; insured for $5,700.

Hanrahan's saloon and McCormick, Gregg & Wilder's office; loss $2,500; insurance not known.

Burrows & Fredericks, clothing store; loss on stock $20,000; insurance $12,000; W. D. Williamson owner of building, loss $3,000; insurance $2,000.

Burton & Devey, real-estate office; loss $300; no insurance.

Dr. Johnson, dental office; loss $1,000; no insurance.

The Ottawa saloon, where the fire originated, sustains a loss of $3,000; no insurance; Caswell's photograph gallery, loss $1,000; insurance $600; M. Addison, jewelry-repairer, loss $200; Charles Maloney, barber-shop, loss $1,500; no insurance; Morsted, Christopherson & Co., clothing and furnishing goods, loss $2,500; insurance $1,000; Alex. Griggs, owner of building, loss $4,000; insurance $3,500; Matthews & Strong, harness-shop, loss $2,000; insurance $1,000.

THE COMPANIES

losing are the Hartford, New York, Underwriters', North British & Mercantile, American of Philadelphia, Northwestern of Milwaukee, German of Freeport, and Hartford. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stovepipe passing through the second floor in the Ottawa saloon.

A BLAZE IN BOSTON CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—An explosion of gas caused a fire in the five-story brick building at New Washington street and Corn Hill, occupied by John P. Lovell & Sons, dealers in firearms, powder, and sporting goods. A series of small explosions of cartridges, etc., followed, and in a short time the building was ablaze in every part. Warren Lovell, one of the firm, and Oscar Peavy, the watchman, were badly burned about the head, throat, and arms. Lovell had $125,000 worth of stock in the building, of which he occupied the portion facing the square. He has $70,000 insurance. The building is probably damaged $10,000. As soon as it was known where the fire was three alarms were sent out, bringing a large force of firemen and apparatus to the scene. Occasional fusilades of cartridges stampeded the crowd gathered. The firemen removed a large can of powder. This fire, which looked so threatening at first, began and ended in an hour.

AT LANARK, ILL.

LANARK, Ill., Dec. 19.—A fire broke out in the residence of Carl Schoen at noon yesterday. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and under the direction of Fire Marshal Beans, prevented a spread of the fire. Damage of property, $200 to $300; insured in the Home of New York.

A SAWMILL IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 19.—A fire in the southeastern part of this county today destroyed the extensive sawmill and binding factory of A. B. Holton. Loss about $3,000, without insurance.

TOWN OF LAKE.

A defective flue in the school-house on Forty-third and Wallace streets caused an incipient fire yesterday morning. It was extinguished, however, before much damage was done.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Discovery of a Conspiracy to Defraud Dealers in Precious Stones—The Daily Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—Benjamin Greenwald, diamond dealer, of this city, was held upon the charge of conspiring to defraud certain dealers in precious stones in New York. He made a confession at prison that a conspiracy existed between himself, Morris Rosenberg, and Jacob Myers, the latter two constituting the firm of Rosenberg & Co., which obtained judgment against Greenwald. Rosenberg and Myers were arrested. Firms said to have been defrauded are Grimberg, Goodman & Pollock, Kuhn, Doerflinger & Co., N. Van Mappe, Marx & Co., Hess & Schlessen, and L. Strassberger & Co., all of New York, whose claims aggregate $28,000. Greenwald's affidavit is to the effect that he entered into arrangements with Rosenberg and Myers to buy goods and dispose of them, announce failure, and offer a settlement at 10 per cent.

Eight indictments were found by the grand jury against Dr. Forbes Jefferson, of the medical college, for complicity with resurrectionists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—Last night an unknown tramp attacked an old lady, 75 years of age, named Fix, living in a lonely hollow near this city, and after beating her until unconscious, bound and gagged her, and then ransacked the house, taking $50 in money and a lot of valuables. The tramp then escaped. The old lady was found several hours after more dead than alive. It is not thought that she can recover.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—A special says this morning the dead body of J. H. Keeley, a farmer, was found near Prescott, Ark., with a knife wound penetrating his heart. Forty-three dollars on his person showed that robbery was not the object, and suspicion rests on a neighbor whom officers are now pursuing.

MT. GILEAD, O., Dec. 19.—Val Wagner, a farmer of Perry Township, last night killed Daniel Sheehan, his brother-in-law. The men have been on bad terms for some time. Wagner drove to Sheehan's house last night, began the quarrel, and deliberately shot Sheehan in the presence of his wife and children. He then drove home, where he was arrested today.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—The Board of Pardons tonight refused the application for pardon for David Mouat, the well-known Philadelphia politician, convicted of altering election returns. The case of Silas Gray, of Westmoreland County, under sentence of death, was held under advisement. The case of Israel Erb, one of the Kinzler murderers, was left to the next board. In the case of Haines and Clement, highway contractors of Philadelphia, convicted of conspiracy, a rehearing was refused. Pardons were granted in a number of minor cases.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 18.—Postmaster Durr, at Mahomet, Tex., was halted on the public highway by two men, and, being slow to obey the command to hold up his hands, was fatally shot and robbed of over $100.

ARABI'S STATEMENT.

The Defeated Egyptian Leader Takes to Writing for the Magazines—Some Tight Places That He Did Not Get Into, and Some Exposures of His Enemies.

The forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a paper by Arabi Pasha. It consists of instructions to his counsel, the leader of whom, Mr. Broadley, prefixes to it a brief introduction. Arabi divides his narrative into two parts, the 10th of July, the day of the bombardment, being taken as the dividing line. "In the year 1881," he says, "the Egyptian army was composed of twelve regiments, and it was proposed by Osman Pasha Rifki, then Minister of War, to reduce it to six." At this time, according to Arabi, there was much complaint about the appointment of Circassians to high military posts, and a commission was appointed to inquire into the matter. "The actual result of the examination," Arabi proceeds, "was that we were to be secretly killed on the 1st of October, 1881." On the 31st October Arabi and two of his colleagues were dismissed from their posts and three Circassians were appointed in their room. "We heard that three iron boxes had been prepared into which to put us, so that we might be dropped into the Nile." They were, however, released by the soldiers. Going back to the 9th of September Arabi describes the visit of the troops to the Abdin Palace to demand justice, commonly called "the revolt of the Colonels." Mr. Cookson then intervened on behalf of Arabi and his supporters, whose demands were declared legal, Cherif Pasha being appointed Prime Minister. "The commission appointed to look into the military regulations having recommended certain reforms and the Ministry being opposed to them, Cherif Pasha and all his colleagues resigned." Mahmoud Sami became Prime Minister and Arabi Minister of War. Then, says Arabi, "a party of Circassians agreed together to kill me, as well as every native Egyptian holding high appointments." They were sentenced to exile in the Soudan, a punishment which Arabi says he protested against as too severe, and they were sent first to Syria, afterwards to Constantinople.

Arabi then refers to the Khedive's statement that his life had been threatened by Mahmoud Sami, which he denies and calls "the immediate cause of the evils which have befallen Egypt." The presence of the fleet in Egyptian waters he considered to have been the cause of the massacre. The Khedive then consented to the demand of the English and French Consuls for Arabi's banishment, and the Ministry resigned. A few days afterwards Arabi again took office and was received "very cordially" by the Khedive. Dervish Pasha arrived on the 8th of June, and "the unfortunate massacre in Alexandria took place on the 11th of June. This sad event was the consequence of a disturbance among the lower orders of the town."

Arabi says that he "wrote to Yacoob Pasha and instructed him to examine closely into the case and to use all his energy to find the man who had been the cause of the dire event." On the 17th of June Ragheb Pasha became Prime Minister and Arabi Minister of War under him. The fortifications of Alexandria were at this time stopped by order of the Khedive as menacing to the British fleet. On the 4th of July the Khedive decorated Arabi by command of the Sultan, and Dervish invited him "to go to Constantinople to live with his Majesty the Sultan and with other friends." Arabi then gives some account of the communications between himself and the Porte, and adds: "Never, during these negotiations or afterwards, up to the present time, has the Porte disapproved of our doings." "How can I, then," he says, "be a rebel?"

Arabi then describes the council of war which was held after the English Admiral's demand, when "it was agreed that it would be altogether shameful and dishonorable to remove the guns from a position they had occupied for more than fifty years." After the bombardment a council was held under the Presidency of the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, and "the Khedive gave orders for our troops to occupy Fort Agami and resist the landing of British troops." Arabi then describes the entry of the Khedive into Alexandria and his voluntary surrender. "It was not," he adds, "according to our laws, either permissible or fitting for the ruler of a country to act thus, and side with a nation that was fighting against us, and which he himself had in solemn council decided to resist. The laws of man and the word of God forbid such dishonorable acts, and such a man cannot be a Moslem; therefore he ought not to rule over Moslems." Another council then "agreed unanimously to disregard the Khedevial orders and to prevent him from interfering in public affairs. At this council a resolution was carried appointing me to the command of the army and to defend the country." After referring to his kind treatment of Mr. du Chair, and asking why he himself is not equally well treated, Arabi recalls the fact that, at the request of M. de Lesseps, he always respected the neutrality of the canal.

After the flight from Tel-el-Kebir Arabi went to Cairo and thus describes his voluntary submission: "When Sultan Pasha and myself met Gen. Lowe he asked us whether we were willing to give ourselves up as prisoners to the English Government. We replied in the affirmative, on condition that we should be delivered into the hands of the English Government. We thereupon took off our swords and delivered them to Gen. Lowe, who was acting on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, telling him at the same time that we only gave ourselves up to the English Government because we were confident England would deal with us justly, it being the prayer of humanity and that of our children that England would see us restored to our rights and privileges, and we appealed to him as the representative of the English Government and of all Englishmen." Arabi concludes his narrative by describing the insults which he has suffered in prison, and entreats "Englishmen, who are lovers of humanity and defenders of the truth," to read his statement. "As regards accusations of massacre and incendiarism," he says, "I laugh them to scorn."

TWENTY-TWO SHIPS LOST.

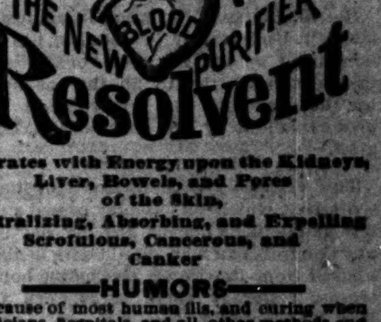
The Greatest Storm for Fifty Years Off the Newfoundland Coast.

TWILLINGATE, N. F., Dec. 19.—The heaviest wind and snow storm for fifty years has prevailed here for the last forty-eight hours. Twenty-two vessels have been wrecked in Green Bay. Loss of life is feared.

Where the Rat Is Welcomed.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Old miners have a great respect for rats of the lower levels. They neither kill the rats nor suffer them to be killed by green hands. In the first place, where there is no other reason, a dead rat left underground would scent up a whole level, and, in the second place, the living rats devour any bones, scraps of meat, or fragments of other food left in the mines, which would, by their decay, vitiate the air, generally hot and unpleasant at best. Rats also give warning when a cave is about to occur. They feel the pressure of the settling ground even before the cracking of the timbers is heard, and come forth upon the floors and scamper uneasily about by scores. For these and other reasons the miners have a friendly feeling toward the rats, feeding and protecting them. In nearly every mine the men have one or more of the little animals as pets, and these are quite tame, coming out of their holes to be fed at lunch time. When rats come into a new drift or crosscut it is considered a good sign—is thought to mean that the men will strike ore. The other day, while the men were at work in the face of the new west crosscut on the 2,700 level of the Sierra Nevada Mine, a rat came in to them, traveling along the line of the compressed air-pipe. Some of the new hands wanted to kill it, but the old miners would now allow it to be hurt. They said it would bring luck to the crosscut. So they fixed up in the roof of the drift a box as a house for the rat and placed food near at hand, in order that it might find its new quarters profitable as well as comfortable. There is much talk among the miners about the coming of that rat, and the men on the new crosscut are very proud of it, and have high hopes on account of its presence. Wo unto the man who shall intentionally kill that Sierra Nevada rat.



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HUMORS

The cause of most human ills, and curing when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods and remedies fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercurial Affections, Erysipelas, Tumors, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Wasting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Itching and Scaly

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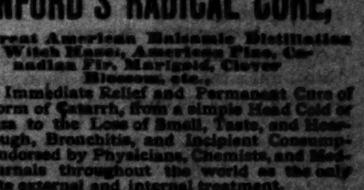
CATARRH



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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Carrie Swain in "Mad, the Romp." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Sig. Salvini in "Othello."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Mastodon Opera Bouffe Company in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Niles, Evans, Bryant, and Hoey in "The Book Agent." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

D. C. CREIGHTON LODGE, NO. 643, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Installation of officers. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order
FREDERICK P. HANDRUP, W. M.
JOHN GINOCCHIO, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

HENRY JAMES, the well-known essayist and philosopher, died yesterday at Boston.

RAIN and snow, with southerly winds and warmer weather, for the Lake region today.

A LIST of the patents granted to Western inventors during the last week is published in another portion of this issue.

GREAT distress appears to exist in Ireland at this time, starving laborers parading the streets of the towns in the West and demanding work or bread.

GRAND FORKS, one of the new towns on the Red River in Dakota, suffered severely yesterday from a fire which ate out the heart of the business section.

GOV. PORTER, of Indiana, has appointed Jan. 9 as the day for holding a special election to fill the vacancy in the Ninth District created by the death of Mr. G. S. Orth.

BY accident or otherwise the gas was left turned on in the room in a Rochester, N. Y., hotel, and its occupants, a man and a woman about whose identity there appears to be some question, woke up in another world.

ROSS J. ALEXANDER, who ran against the late J. T. Updegraff in October last, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio District to fill the vacancy in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses caused by the death of Mr. Updegraff.

THE extremely virtuous House of Representatives, which on Monday passed a resolution inflicting a fine of $50 per day upon any Congressman who should dare to absent himself from the House during the holiday season, yesterday voted to adjourn from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2.

EARTHQUAKES are generally supposed to be luxuries within the reach only of dwellers in tropical climes, but last evening the people of Concord, Dover, and other towns in New Hampshire were treated to a genuine shock, which lasted some eight or ten seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling noise.

A TREMENDOUS break occurred in the oil market yesterday, the moving cause being the receipt of a report that a new well in Forest County, Pennsylvania, was gushing forth oil at a marvelous rate. In the forenoon the market was decidedly bullish, but on receipt of this news it dropped 14 cents. Several heavy failures are reported.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S idea that he could force through the Senate the bill for the extension of the bonded period on whisky has been rudely shattered. Yesterday he attempted to antagonize his pet scheme against the Civil-Service Reform bill and was beaten two to one for his pains. The Whisky bill now goes to the foot of the calendar, and has arrayed against itself an amount of opposition not previously supposed to exist.

THE House Pensions Committee have finally agreed to report favorably upon a bill to pension all the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, with the notable exception of Jefferson Davis. Heretofore it has been insisted that all soldiers of that war should be pensioned or that none should be, and this fact has prevented the passage of a general pension law, nobody in particular feeling disposed to give the arch-traitor of the nineteenth century a claim on the United States Treasury.

ACCORDING to advices from Berlin the greatest uneasiness prevails in financial circles there, the cause being the strained relations between Germany and Russia arising out of the gathering of Russian soldiers on the Galician frontier. Bismarck has recently caused to be published a number of articles insisting that the Austro-German alliance is for purely defensive purposes, and the warlike movement of the Russians is considered as a practical protest against these. No one appears to know why the two great nations should want to fight, but Russian credit—none too good at the best—has been terribly depreciated on the Berlin Bourse as a consequence of the rumors.

SENATOR LOGAN yesterday presented a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, regulating charges to be made by telegraph companies. It provides that such corporations must transmit messages for other companies in the same business at the same rates as are charged the public. The understanding is that the bill is aimed at the Western Union, which has been in the habit of levying a prohibitory tariff on messages given to it by the Mutual Union. It is also alleged that the Western Union has been charging a royalty on Atlantic cable messages. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont.

MR. SULLIVAN is not to have the pleasure of pounding Mr. Elliott at McCormick Hall, or any other place within the corporate limits of Chicago. The grand jury now in session was specially charged by Judge Anthony to inquire into and suppress sparring exhibitions, and has performed its duty. Yesterday the Chief of Police was summoned before that inquisitorial body and reminded of the existence of a statute against boxing or sparring. Acting upon this he issued a proclamation warning all persons against taking any part in the proposed match. There is a possibility that the fight may take place in Wisconsin, where there are no laws against such exhibitions.

A DESPERATE attempt is to be made today at St. Louis to galvanize into existence the defunct Greenback party. Several of the leaders of that organization have decided that the corpse is not really dead, and in view of the existing public feeling in regard to monopolies and the tariff have come to the conclusion that by taking the popular side on these questions they can do something. They want to start or to revive a newspaper in the interest of their own political heresy, and they want especially to ride on top of the wave of public sentiment touching the tariff and the monopoly question. It is believed that they will call a conference of those in favor of tariff reform and opposed to monopolies to be held in Chicago on the next anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country.

ONE of the most disagreeable features of railway travel is in a fair way to be abolished by means of an ingenious invention which prevents the escape of sparks and cinders from the smoke-stack of a locomotive. The apparatus, which is described and illustrated in another column, not only does away with the dirt, discomfort, and danger attending the discharge of cinders and sparks from the smoke-stack, but also increases the steam-generating capacity of the boiler and effects an important saving in fuel. What with the added cleanliness and comfort to be enjoyed by passengers, the removal of all danger from sparks to property along the line, and the economy in fuel, the invention is one of great value and importance, and will doubtless be very generally adopted if it will do what is claimed for it.

AN animated debate was had in the House yesterday on the amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill offered by Messrs. Robeson and Holman. These provide for the amendment of the charters of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and also that all roads which have received bond subsidies in addition to land-grants shall in future receive only 50 per cent of the amount which they have hitherto been paid for carrying the mails. Mr. Robeson advocated the amendments on the ground that it was necessary for Congress to show its power over the subsidized railroads. Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, said that the proposed legislation would not reach either the Union or Central Pacific Roads, and declared that Congress had no power to interfere with the vested rights of those corporations. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt also opposed the amendments, claiming that Congress had no authority by subsequent legislation to modify the charters of these companies. The debate was adjourned without a vote being reached.

A BURLESQUE OF FINANCE.

No one can have so faint a sense of humor as not to see the ludicrous side of the daily reports sent out from Washington about the work of the Ways and Means Committee. This committee is composed of thirteen lawyers, politicians, and reformers. Its members have the usual qualifications for public life that have been demanded in the last twenty years. They can make fluent speeches on the questions of the day, and most of them have acquired a smattering of the principles of what is called political economy and finance. They are primarily political, not industrial, persons. The manufacture of public opinion is the only manufacture in which they are expert. They are not business-men, unless devotion to the business of securing nominations and managing party interests makes them such.

These thirteen gentlemen have undertaken the task of going step by step through the intricacies of a tariff that taxes upwards of 2,000 articles, and trying to reform it item by item. On one side of them the people are shouting for a reduction of taxation. But whenever they touch a tax up start the chemical men, or the Philadelphia book trade, or the steel-rail makers, or the tobacco manufacturers, or the sugar refiners, with the cry that they are being ruined. One day the committee strike out two little words like "iron or," and the next, having found out over night that they were dooming some great Pennsylvania iron-rail roller to pauperism, they hastily restore the words again.

The chemical schedule alone is enough to drive these tariff tinkerers wild. Does Tucker really know what pyroligneous acid is, and can he explain to the farmers and mountaineers of Virginia just why when it has a specific gravity of not more than 1.047 it is to be taxed two cents per pound, but if it has a specific gravity of 1.048 it must pay five times as much? And what does Carlisle know about iodine, resublimed, or Errett about the acidulated phosphate of lime? Is Speer, of Georgia, clear in his mind about the statesmanship of taxing sulphate of alumina 60 cents a hundred pounds? Does McKinley want to tax British gum 10 per cent because he thinks it a competitor of the Maine product with which school-girls exercise their salivary glands?

Every once in a while the committee give it up, and call in an expert to tell them what are the nature and uses of the mysterious substances they find enumerated in the report of the Tariff Commission and in the present tariff. When they come to too tough a paragraph, it is laid aside "for future consideration." Thus when they reached phosphorus, castor beans, soda, potassa, and tartrate, these were "passed for future inquiry." But no amount of "future inquiry" or "further consideration" that is at the command of the committee will suffice to post them as to the one-thousandth part of the industrial applications of the articles they are considering, or the effect upon our industries of the taxes they will levy.

When the tariff was laid on copper an important branch of the manufacture of paper-hangings was killed off. So subtle and far-reaching is the effect of taxation, no body of men could do wisely and justly the task set before the Ways and Means Committee. A tariff like ours, that taxes everything, cannot be reformed in detail. It was not created as a single stroke of fiscal policy for the sake of revenue, but has been gradually built up as an accretion of special acts of legislation to foster special industries. The classification of the articles taxed, the method by which the taxes are levied, the wording of the tariff, have in hundreds of cases been arranged for the combined purpose of mystifying those who were not experts and of preventing the collection of revenue by preventing importation.

The spectacle of the thirteen members of the Ways and Means Committee sitting in their room in the Capitol trying to fight their way out of an avalanche of schedules, paragraphs, memorials, protests, and experts' reports about a thousand things they do not understand is one to excite the derision of the least cynical. When they make their report about the taxation of argols, jute butts, dextrine, oxide or manganese, kentledge, billet crop ends, cogged ingots, ants' eggs, regulus of copper, baryta, bichromate of potash, Lee's crystals, and all the other countless details of our triturated tariff, will anybody be humbugged into supposing that they know what they have done?

AIDING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

At the last session of Congress a joint committee of Senators and Representatives was appointed to inquire into the condition and wants of American shipbuilding and ship-owners' interests. The majority of that committee have made an interesting report, with a recommendation of various changes in existing laws, which, while they relieve shipbuilding of several useless but exacting incumbrances, propose substantial aid and encouragement. In this report the committee present the following exhibit of the past and present condition of American shipping:

YEAR.	TONNAGE. Foreign trade.	TONNAGE. Coast trade.	Exports and imports.	Per. ct. Am. vessels.	Per. ct. foreign vessels.
1840.....	760,868	1,172,694	$ 251,227,405	89.9	10.1
1845.....	934,476	1,295,216	221,901,139	81.7	18.3
1850.....	1,424,694	1,767,798	330,087,084	82.6	17.4
1855.....	2,546,330	2,542,205	550,635,946	75.6	24.4
1860.....	2,379,200	3,644,967	762,265,500	67.5	32.5
1865.....	1,518,331	2,318,500	524,412,966	71.1	28.3
1870.....	1,448,846	2,629,347	901,982,090	35.6	64.4
1875.....	1,544,938	2,919,638	1,219,454,544	23.8	76.2
1880.....	1,314,405	3,837,606	1,543,776,660	17.4	82.6
1881.....	1,297,053	3,646,011	1,675,024,318	16.0	84.0
1882.....	1,260,402	3,873,638	1,767,071,709	15.5	84.5

The coastwise trade, which is exclusively carried on in American vessels, is fairly as prosperous as are the general industries of the country, but the foregoing table exhibits an altogether different condition of the American vessels engaged in the foreign trade. In 1840 the American ships did 89 per cent of the carrying, while foreign vessels did but 17 per cent; while in 1882 the positions are reversed, the foreign vessels doing over 84 per cent and the Americans less than 16 per cent.

The story of the progress and the causes of this great decline is repeated by the committee, as is also the history and progress of the change in ocean-going vessels from wooden to iron sailers, and from sailing-vessels to steamers. The extraordinary efforts made in England to modernize her navigation laws, and otherwise encourage shipbuilding, are all told with considerable emphasis. Corresponding changes in this country were prevented by the War, during which our vessels were practically retired from the ocean. The committee state one difficulty in the way of recovering this lost trade, and report a practical remedy therefor, as follows:

In endeavoring to devise a policy which will build up the iron-ship building industry in the United States and supply our shipowners with such vessels as they may want for the foreign trade, at a cost no greater than the cost of vessels run by their competitors, your committee have found more or less difference of opinion among ourselves as to what would be the wisest and most efficient plan. Feeling the grave importance of an earnest effort to provide a remedy for the decadence of our foreign carrying trade, and recognizing that there must be some yielding of personal views if anything is to be done, your committee, without waiving the individual right of any member to favor additional remedies, have united in recommending the adoption by Congress of the following plan: When any vessel, steam or sail, shall be constructed and equipped in the United States for the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, in whole or in part of materials of the production of the United States, the owner or owners of such vessel shall be entitled to receive and collect from the United States a drawback or sum equal in amount to the duty which would have been collected upon imported material like description and of equal quality with the American materials used in the construction, equipment, engines, boilers, and other appurtenances of such steam or sail vessel; provided, that in ascertaining such drawback the duties on such iron or steel materials shall be computed on iron or steel advanced in manufacture not beyond the point of plates, angles, bars, and rods; and provided further, that this section shall apply only to vessels commenced after the passage of this act. For the purpose of illustrating what would be the practical working of the foregoing plan, we have obtained from the Delaware River Iron-Ship Building and Engine Works a schedule of the materials actually used in constructing two first-class passenger and freight steamships for the Pacific trade of 3,131 tons each, having a speed of thirteen knots. It appears that 3,709,845 pounds of iron, mainly in the form of plates, angles, and bars, were used in the construction of the hull, engines, boilers, etc., of each steamship. The duty on iron, if imported in these forms, would average under the present tariff about one and one-half cents per pound, or about $55 for each ton of the steamship. The duty on the other materials used in the hull, equipment, and furniture of the steamship would carry up the drawback allowed from the Treasury to about $35. As the cost of each of the steamships to which we have referred was $350,317, or $112 per ton, the use core to the original owner of a similar steamship under the foregoing plan, after deducting the drawback would be about $100 per ton, which, from all the information obtained by your committee, would be substantially the cost of a similar steamship built upon the Clyde. If the steamship were intended only for freighting, with the speed of seven or eight knots, usually found in English freighting steamers, the quantity of iron used, and consequently the drawback and cost, would be considerably reduced. In the case of iron sailing vessels only about five-eighths of the iron used in a first-class steamship for hull, engines, etc., is required for a given tonnage, and the drawback would be about $15 per ton. The proposed drawback, therefore, will practically effect the increased cost of building an iron steamship in the United States over its cost on the Clyde. This is the unanimous judgment of ship builders and owners, so far as your committee have heard from them. This is the judgment also of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, which proposed this plan, the Maritime Association of New York, and other commercial boards. So far as the original cost of any vessel affects the question of the restoration of the American flag to its proper position on the ocean, there is good reason to believe that the policy proposed will solve the problem. It should be borne in mind, however, that the United States Treasury receives annually about $1,500,000 from the tax on tonnage engaged in the foreign trade. This tax is not imposed on vessels engaged in the coastwise trade or on any other industry. In 1880 this tonnage tax yielded $1,450,544, of which $297,860 was paid by American vessels. During the last fiscal year the amount of the tax was little less, but it is certain to increase as our foreign commerce enlarges. There would be a general concurrence in the justice of abolishing the tax were it not for the fact that England and most foreign nations impose a similar tonnage tax on all vessels entering their ports, and the further fact that five-sixths of our tonnage tax is paid by foreign and only one-sixth by American vessels, and on account of reciprocal commercial treaties the tax cannot be abolished as to our own vessels without also working abolition as to foreign vessels. We can, however, and should use this tax or its equivalent to encourage our own merchant marine employed in the foreign trade. This was precisely what England did when she granted $10,000,000 out of her tonnage tax to make the Clyde the most favorable location in the world for iron-ship building.

The committee assume that the tax on tonnage will produce $10,000,000 in the next five years, and out of the proceeds may be paid the drawback proposed, and thus provide for 400,000 tons of new steamships and sailing vessels for the foreign trade. The committee further recommend that the United States should imitate Great Britain by giving contracts to private shipyards for a portion of any steel ships which may be built from time to time for the navy, and also that a drawback of 50 per cent be allowed on all imported materials of a vessel built in the United States for foreign account.

Having to some extent proposed the means whereby vessels may be constructed in this country at no greater cost than in England, they propose amendments to existing laws whereby such vessels may be operated at a cost not exceeding those for operating vessels built in other countries.

1. The repeal of the law whereby a seaman discharged from an American vessel in a foreign port by the Consul is entitled to three months' extra wages. It is recommended that this allowance be reduced to one month's wages or employment on a returning vessel, or a passage home. This reduction to be made except in certain specified cases.

2. An abolition of the requirement to pay sailors advance wages.

3. Repeal of the requirement that all the officers of an American vessel shall be American citizens. This requirement to be limited to Captains and masters.

4. Limitation of liability of part owners of vessels to the proportion of their respective interest in the ship.

5. Reduction of the fees paid to Consuls by American ships.

6. A more liberal allowance to be paid to American vessels for carrying the mails.

7. A prohibition of the State and local taxation of vessels engaged in the foreign trade.

While the several members of the committee do not agree to all the views and opinions expressed in the report they concur in the recommendations, and the report of those concurring is signed by the following, which include at least three Democrats, Senator Vest of Missouri, Mr. McLane of Maryland, and Mr. Cox of New York. Those signing the report are: O. D. Conger, Chairman, Warner Miller, G. G. Vest, H. F. Page, George M. Robeson, Nelson Dingley Jr., Robert M. McLane, S. S. Cox.

SALES OF WIVES.

Not long ago a man in Maine sold his wife for $15. Shortly afterwards a man in New Jersey sold his wife for mercantile goods valued at $25, and some time ago a man in Maryland obtained $100 for his better half. Only a few days ago the telegraph reported that Mr. Alfred Jenkins, living in Stokes County, North Carolina, sold Mrs. Alfred Jenkins to Mr. Noah Glidewell for $500 in hard cash. This sliding tariff of prices would seem to indicate that as you go towards the equator the value of woman enhances. It is not probable that the market price is affected by the climate, for in reality a woman ought to bring more in cold than warm climates; nor can it be due to any superiority in the article for sale, for it is very well known that the article at the North is in every way more desirable than at the South. It is possible that the laws of supply and demand regulate the wife market as they do every other market, and that this peculiar feature of social economy is ruled exclusively by political economy. Certain it is that women are less plentiful in the South than in the North, and by all rules of buying and selling they ought to bring more where not only they are not exported, but where the supply is not sufficient for home consumption.

Leaving to the social philosophers, Fortnightly Clubs, Dante Circles, and other gatherings of this kind the unraveling of this problem in mercantile finance, there are other features of these transactions that deserve consideration. In no one of these sales which we have quoted was there any objection offered by the wife to the bill of sale which transferred her from one owner to another. In the North Carolina case Mr. Jenkins, when pressed by his neighbors for an explanation of his reasons for selling, simply said that he was about to go away and could not afford to take his wife with him, and that the money received for her would enable him to get off in good style. When Mr. Glidewell was asked why he bought Mrs. Jenkins, he answered that he was very tired of living alone, and wanted a companion, and had no objection to paying the price, though it is a good deal of money in North Carolina. When Mrs. Jenkins was asked to state how she felt about it, that excellent woman replied that she had cheerfully agreed to the sale, and that she was "perfectly happy and contented in her new home," which shows that her new husband did not begrudge the money he had invested, and that he is likely to draw very handsome dividends, while the other man may fool his money away, and when it is too late wish he hadn't sold, or go to Maine and buy a very inferior article for $15, and regret it all his life long when he finds that he cannot find a buyer for his new purchase, nor get his old one back, except at a figure which he cannot afford to give.

The ease with which these transactions are made, and the absence of any opposition to it in society or by the courts, are a menace of danger in these days of mutual dissatisfaction, for, if we can believe Mr. James, and Mr. Howells, and Mrs. Burnett, this dissatisfaction is very prevalent, and a great many persons are seeking to dissolve partnership because they are not congenial and endeavoring to make new partnerships with fresh affinities. The ordinary methods for compassing this interchange are very cumbersome, and involve an amount of neighborhood gossip and newspaper interviewing which are appalling, and the old conventional plan of divorce involves too much publicity to be agreeable, but if it is once understood that where both parties are agreed the man can sell his wife or swap wives with a third party, and that the transaction is perfectly legitimate, and does not involve any violation of the social regulations, is there not danger that a time may be fixed for the sale of wives, not at public auction as servants were sold at Richmond Fair, but by a general sort of clearing-house operation on a fixed day of the year, say the 1st of May, which would be a convenient time, as nearly every one avails himself of the opportunity at that time to get into another house, and what more convenient than to go into a new house with a new wife? The New York *Evening Post* in discussing this identical North Carolina sale says: "Collusive divorces for the purpose of facilitating a second marriage are not uncommon in many parts of the country, and when they are accompanied, as is sometimes the case, by pecuniary compensation, the transaction does not essentially differ from a simple purchase in the open market, like that of Mrs. Jenkins by Mr. Glidewell." If the new method be adopted, it will be seen that collusive divorces will no longer be necessary, or divorces of any sort. The transfer will be greatly simplified, but at the same time it involves a great injustice. The purchase money should go to the woman, and she should have the right to fix her own value. It is not fair that she should be exposed to the whims, caprices, or revenges of her original husband and be thrown away for a mere song. We question whether it is fair that the husband should have the power of sale at all. The equities demand that she herself control the transaction and fix the price; still better, that the article for sale in such cases be the husband himself and that the wife have full power in the premises to contract for and deliver him, C. O. D., to his affinity, and pocket what little she can get for him.

THE Tariff Commissioners in the preface of their report announced that they had made changes, revisions, simplifications, and reductions in the tariff which would take off about 20 per cent of the War duties, giving the people that much greatly needed relief. Indeed, they claimed to have reduced the tariff about 25 per cent by discarding the vexatious and unwarranted taxes levied by the John A. Bingham amendment on boxing, cartage, handling, commissions, and foreign inland transportation charges, all of which are taxed at full tariff rates on top of the value of the goods. But the more their new Tariff bill is examined the less truth there appears to be in their boast. For example, it is found that they have imposed the unmerciful tax of 75 per cent on common window-glass. Where is the tariff reform in such a monstrous tax as that on one of the essentials of life? No honest protection needs more than half that rate of taxation on the people for the benefit of Pittsburg glassmakers.

SOUTHERN CONVICT CAMPS.

The New York *Times* in a recent issue prints some details of the treatment of convicts in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama which would be almost incredible were it not that they are derived from authentic and in some cases official sources. They betray a degree of cruelty and brutality and indifference to suffering which are not only disgraceful to the States mentioned but to common humanity. These brutalities are inflicted under Democratic enactments which empower the prison authorities to lease convict labor to persons who, as soon as they sign the lease, become substantially the owners of the convicts during the time of the lease. As the convicts are mostly negroes, the horrible details may be well understood. It is a revival of the horrors of slavery, intensified even, because men who owned the negroes were more careful of their property than those who only hire them.

The *Times'* disclosures show that in Georgia male and female convicts live together, and that at the last investigation there were twenty-two illegitimate children. The prisoners are kept in what is known as convict camps. They are made to labor like beasts, and are supplied with hardly food enough to keep life in them. The unfortunates who try to escape are run down with bloodhounds. The result of this treatment is an annual average death rate of 10 per cent from disease, which is entered upon the books as "Died or lost while trying to escape." As to the convict camps of Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the *Times'* correspondent says:

In all the "convict camps" of those States the prisoners are obliged, under the lash of cruel keepers, from the effects of which many of them die every year, to work in the fields, in mines, and upon railroads and highways. No effort is made to provide them with proper shelter or food. In the majority of cases their clothes are a mass of filthy and foul-smelling rags covered with vermin. Under the eyes of armed guards, hired by the lessees because of their known brutality and strength, they are worked from daylight sometimes until far into the night; worked whether they are sick or well; worked in all sorts of weather, frequently without food of any kind; worked sometimes until they fall down and die. So dying, they have in more than one case been left to rot in the place where they fell.

This is not a fancy picture. It is a plain, uncolored statement of facts, which cannot be successfully controverted. Those who doubt will find the proof in the official statistics of the death rate among convicts in the South, which have from time to time been forced into print.

In Alabama the system is equally horrible, and the death rate among convicts in that State for the last ten years has been nearly 600 per cent greater than in the Northern penitentiaries, where the average death rate is about 1 per cent. The testimony of Dr. J. B. Gaston, the President of the Alabama Board of Health, a Democratic official, is given, and it more than confirms all that has been charged against these horrible places. The convict camp at the Newcastle coalmines is regarded as the best managed camp in Alabama, and here is what Dr. Gaston says of it:

There is particularly to be noted that the food which is served to the convicts is of the coarsest description, and that much of it is continually given to them cold. There is also to be noted the wretched condition of bed-places. Only seven inches long and three feet wide for two white men, and one foot and a half of bed-space for each colored convict; the revolting filthy condition of the mattresses and blankets; the supply of water and tubs for personal ablution, two tubs the size of half-barrels for twenty-five white convicts, three tubs of the same size for more than 150 colored convicts; the presence in the cells at night of buckets containing the fecal and urinary excretions of all the convicts; the very trying change of temperature experienced, particularly in winter, on coming from hard work in a hot mine in wet clothing and standing still for an hour or more in a shelter, so called, which is only partially and very imperfectly protected by weather-boarding; and, at last, the frequent flogging for "failure to perform the daily tasks."

If this be the best managed camp in Alabama, what must the others be? What must be the cruelties practiced in them? Was there anything more horrible in the days of slavery laws than is here related, under the administration of Democratic convict laws? As the *Times* well says, however, this is a question "above and beyond all politics and all parties." So long as this system continues it is a disgrace to the South, and to the whole country. It is a system whose existence cannot be passed over in silence. It makes little difference what party sanctions it or is responsible for it. It is a crying evil and a sin against our common humanity, and every friend of humanity should join in the demand for its suppression.

THE LEGISLATURE AND SALOON-LICENSES.

Another conference held by the Mayor, Controller, and Special License Committee of the Common Council resulted in the determination to prepare a bill for submission to the Legislature providing a general system of licenses, and in the meantime to urge upon the Council an ordinance assessing license-fees upon such businesses as it has a right to license under the City Charter. The authority of the Council extends to saloons, taverns, billiard-tables, ball-alleys, hackmen, draymen, carters, porters, omnibus-drivers, cabmen, carmen, and all persons engaged in like occupations; auctioneers, distillers, brewers, pawnbrokers, hawkers, peddlers, junk-shop keepers, all kinds of public amusements, and a number of different kinds of businesses which are regarded as properly subservient to municipal regulation. The right to license has been exercised in the majority of these items; in any new measure the Council will be restricted only as to the amount, which the charter provides shall not be more than $500 per annum, and in the case of saloons, not less than $50 per annum. The purpose of preparing a bill for submission to the Legislature is to extend the list of vocations subject to license, and Mayor Harrison's scheme is to include all trades, professions, and kinds of business in such list.

The conclusion reached by the conference amounts to nothing. It was of no use to point out to the Council what it may do, and not in the least likely that the Legislature will adopt any such universal license scheme as Mayor Harrison favors. The only notable feature of the conference was the persistent avoidance throughout of the one process authorized by the charter and urged by the people, which is to fix saloon-licenses at $500 a year. If the Mayor, Controller, and Special Committee had not the moral courage to recommend this course, or even to give it specific consideration, there is no reason to hope that the Council will proceed in the matter. Probably the same cowardice will be shown in the Council which characterized the conference; if the subject be proposed at all, it will be strangled by a further reference to a do-nothing committee.

In this strait there is nothing for the people to do but turn to the Legislature—not for any general license act, as Mr. Harrison proposes, but for an act providing for uniform licenses for saloons, fixing a minimum rate of $500 for the large cities and $300 for the country towns, and applying the revenues therefrom to the several local Governments. Such a bill, properly prepared and urged, can be passed through the Legislature. The pressure for such an act will not come from Chicago alone. The public interest of every community in the State will be benefited thereby as much as Chicago's interest will be. The project will appeal to the country members even more than to the city members in the Legislature, for it will provide the means for reducing the number of crossroad groggeries and compel those which survive to pay into the town treasuries a revenue which, in many instances, will be sufficient to support the district schools.

The operation of a uniform license law can be safely foretold from the experience in other States. There are probably, in round numbers, about 14,000 saloons in the State of Illinois, 10,000 of which are located in cities and towns of considerable size, and the other 4,000 in the small towns and rural settlements. The assessment of $500 as an annual license fee on 10,000 of these saloons would perhaps reduce the number to 6,000, which would then yield an annual revenue of $3,000,000, to be distributed among the various municipalities and to be applied as the case may be for the improvement of local government or the reduction of taxes. The 4,000 rural saloons would probably be reduced to 2,000, which would yield an annual revenue of $600,000. This would be applied for the most part to the maintenance of schools. It is not easy to understand how any member of the Legislature, whether he represents an urban or a rural district, can justify opposition to such a measure. At all events, wherever such opposition shall be manifested a popular pressure may be expected from any constituency thus misrepresented which will bring the perverse member to his senses.

The scheme for a uniform system of saloon licenses throughout the State is to be commended from so many points of view that when properly understood it is likely to secure the hearty approval of all classes of people without reference to party or location. Some of its leading features may be enumerated:

1. It is likely to take the liquor question entirely out of politics. This will be a boon to all parties, because the agitation of the liquor question always creates confusion and uncertainty in issues and results.

2. It will be a temperance measure, because it is calculated to reduce the number of saloons and to render those which shall survive the more respectable and orderly. To this extent drunkenness, vice, and crimes of violence will be abated.

3. It will be an enduring protection of the liquor and beer interests, both wholesale and retail, against the menace of prohibition. So long as the saloons shall yield nearly $4,000,000 of annual revenue to the local governments of the State no effort to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor and beer will make any headway among the people.

4. The additional revenue thus secured will be obtained without imposing any new burden upon any class. Those who shall remain in the saloon business will gain larger profits under the high license system than they earn now in the competition incident to an excess of saloons. The drinking classes will obtain their liquor and beer as cheaply as ever. The entire class of taxpayers will benefit directly by the enormous contribution to the public funds.

5. In cities where there is a deficiency of revenue, as in Chicago, the added revenue will assure a more efficient police force, better protection for life and property, better streets, more schools, and an improvement in all the appurtenances of city life. In other communities the yield of licenses will reduce the amount of individual taxation. In both cases the mass of taxpayers will be benefited.

6. Local option in this State applies only to cities and villages organized under the General Incorporation act; the charge of $300 for a license to crossroads saloons will reduce the location of such places to such rural districts as demand them, and will yield them a profit over and above the license-fee.

7. The high-license system will afford a constant protection of the other laws regulating the sale of liquor. Saloonkeepers will not sell to minors or drunkards, will not tolerate rows or scandals on their premises, nor in any other way risk the forfeiture of their licenses when the latter represent an investment of $500.

When the bill for a uniform license system shall come before the Legislature these and other conditions favorable to its passage will be urged with such force that it will receive support from both parties, and once practically established it will set at rest all agitation of the liquor question for many years to come.

THE New York *Times* notes that a curious phase of tariff and railroad monopoly is presented for the consideration of Congress in the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Mr. Claus Spreckels, a San Francisco sugar refiner, and popularly known as "The Prince of Honolulu," controls the Hawaiian sugar market. Hawaiian sugar is imported free of duty, and is refined and sold by Spreckels, who is protected against competition from the East by a prohibitive tariff levied by the Pacific railroad companies. "The Prince of Honolulu," protected on the West by free trade with the Hawaiian Islands and on the East by a discriminative railroad tariff, which forbids the freighting of Eastern sugar, controls the sugar trade of the Pacific States, and sells at higher prices than rule in Eastern cities. Some of the San Francisco people clamor for an abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom. But of what avail would this be so long as the railroad tariff isolates the Pacific States from competition? Bear in mind that the railroads—Central and Union Pacific—which make such outrageous freight charges on sugar were built with Government money and endowed with enormous land grants, and never cost the speculators a cent, who operate them and rob the public. But a patriotic people-loving Congress permits these rascally exactions to continue year after year, unmodified and unmolested. How the average Congressman does love the dear people!

THIS is not a bad straw from the old organ of the ultra-protectionists—the New York *Tribune*. It shows that a high-tariffite admits that the time has come to remove some of the mountain of taxation on consumers called protection:

Climbing a mountain is often less dangerous and difficult than the getting down on the other side. The work of imposing taxes by which the development of a particular industry shall be encouraged is comparatively easy. But the subsequent modification of those taxes, little by little, as that industry becomes strong enough to require some stimulus and restraint from competition, rather than absolute immunity against it, is always a far more difficult matter, and calls for the highest statesmanship. During the War very high duties were levied upon nearly all imports. Some of these duties proved unavailing; others were easily and soon wholly accomplished their purpose. The work of lowering or removing duties began soon after the War. In advocating the bill of 1870, by which the estimated reduction was over $30,000,000, and a great number of articles were added to the free list, Gen. Garfield said: "After studying the whole subject as carefully as I am able, I am firmly of the opinion that the wisest thing that the protectionists in this House can do is to unite in a moderate reduction of duties upon imported articles. He is not a faithful representative who merely votes for the highest rate proposed in order to show on the record that he voted for the highest figure, and therefore is a sound protectionist."

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 17.—The *Globe* tomorrow will contain the announcement of the retirement of Gordon Brown from the editorial management of that paper. He will be succeeded by J. F. Taylor, a paper manufacturer, who for some years past has had a large financial interest in the *Globe* Printing Company.

This is the son of the old Scotch editor, George Brown, who was murdered by a drunken employé a year or two ago. The *Globe*, under the Browns, has been characterized by two policies—first free trade, and second bitter hostility to anything looking like Canadian independence or annexation to the American Union.

THE Shakespearean library of Col. E. H. Thomson, of Flint, Mich., said to be one of the most valuable private collections of the kind in the country, has been purchased by Mr. James McMillan, of Detroit, for presentation to the University of Michigan. The owner had refused $30,000 for it previously, and refused to sell it for any sum unless for some public institution. Besides containing every known edition of Shakspeare's works, the collection has thousands of commentaries, biographical sketches, and, in fact, nearly everything ever published in the way of books or pictures relating to the subject. Among the curiosities in the collection is a "reading-desk edition" formerly owned and used by Fanny Kemble; an edition once owned by William E. Burton, the comedian, and another edition having on its title page the autograph of Macready.

THE will of the late Robert W. Baker, a shrewd and prosperous man of Racine, Wis., provides that on reaching the age of 21 years each of his children shall have one-third of his or her equal share of the property, and say unexpended portion of the income thereon paid over. At 25 years another one-third, with its unexpended income thereon, and at 30 years the final one-third. But the final one-third is not to be paid unless the persons entitled shall make proof to the trustees that at least one-half of the portions previously paid over have not been lost, squandered, or spent. On failure to do so the trustees are to retain the unpaid share until the person reaches the age of 40.

CONGRESSMAN GEORG

FOREIGN.

Central Europe Frightened by the Possibility of a Great War.

The Russian Army Disposed in Echelons on the Galician Frontier.

Speech in the Senate by Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance.

A Sensation Caused in Paris by the Announcement of Gambetta's Illness.

Storm in Scotland—Biggar to Be Jailed—Release of "Rebels" in Egypt—Tonquin.

THE WAR-CLOUD.

ALARM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The only topic engaging attention here is the relations between Germany and Russia. Russian exchange was never lower on the Berlin Bourse since the battle of Plevna than now. One hundred ruble notes of the nominal value of 320 marks were quoted Monday at 195 marks offered. The panic seems mainly due to an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* concerning the echeloning of the Russian army on the Galician frontier. This is regarded in well-informed circles both in Berlin and Vienna as absurd, but its effect on business shows that uneasiness has been raised in the minds of the public by what is known as Bismarck's campaign. This consists of various articles recently published laying stress on the purely defensive nature of the Austro-German alliance.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that as all kinds of symptoms and rumors were reported from Russia of a tendency opposed to the amicable sentiment of the Czar and De Giers, it was deemed expedient to throw out a reminder that the prescient policy of Germany had sufficiently provided for all emergencies.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

meets with the unmixed approval of the entire German press. The *Germania* says the publication of the treaty will effectually bar the Pan-Slavist intriguers, Russia's expansive aspirations, and French plans for revenge.

HERBERT BISMARCK

has returned from Vienna, where he had gone with dispatches connected with the Austro-German alliance. Austria and Germany have arrived at an understanding in regard to measures to be taken in view of Russia's military preparations.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE ALARM.

The press continues to heatedly discuss the relations of Russia with the German Powers, but the excitement is beginning to abate. There is nothing to show that the sentiments of the Czar toward Germany and Austria are hostile.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF LEON SAY IN THE SENATE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—During the debate on the budget in the Senate, Leon Say praised the Cabinet for negotiating in the matter of uncompleted railways with a view of assigning their completion as a portion of the public works to be executed. He hoped and believed the state of the finances more favorable than Mr. Ribot, reporter of the Budget Committee, supposed. The difficulties of the situation were the outcome of a series of poor harvests, the loss of capital through speculation, and laxity in the collection of taxes. The anticipations of surpluses had proved fallacious in some instances, but he believed the existing state of things will be only temporary. It was useless to propose fresh taxation, but it was necessary to stop the growth of expenditure, which must be proportioned to that of income. It behooved statesmen to place the finances on a sound basis, in order to prepare the country for a renewal of the powers of the Chamber in 1885, as it was especially advisable not to accumulate difficulties for that period. M. Say will resume his speech tomorrow.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

today considered the proposed credit of 31,000,000 francs to defray the cost of the army of occupation in Tunis. After a long discussion the committee decided to vote 23,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the army of occupation, but declined for the present to grant the remaining 8,000,000 francs required for fortification works, barracks, and outlying military stations.

A SENSATION CAUSED BY GAMBETTA'S ILLNESS.

The *Journal de Paris* says: "Gambetta suffers from a slight inflammation of the bowels. The news of his illness caused a great sensation."

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ALPS TUNNEL.

The Council-General of the Seine has expressed a desire that the Government proceed with the Simplon tunnel scheme to stop German manufactures being substituted by way of the St. Gothard tunnel for those of France in Italy. A motion in favor of the Simplon project will shortly be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

VICTOR FLORENCE POLLET,

an eminent designer and engraver, is dead.

A PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD.

President Grévy viewed today and greatly admired a mosaic portrait of President Garfield, which will be exhibited in London before its dispatch to the United States.

A RIOT.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 19.—A riot occurred today in La Crau between French and Italian workmen. One Italian was killed, and four other workmen seriously injured. Seven Italians were arrested.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Chinese have evacuated Tonquin, in pursuance of orders from Pekin, and that the relations between France and China are excellent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STORM IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The storm in the north-east of Scotland continues. Three vessels have gone ashore. The crews of all were drowned.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—A meeting was held in Mullingar last night for the purpose of forming a branch of the Irish National League. Harrington, in his speech, said the more prosperous farmers must be told that if they did not throw themselves into the movement they would have the full force of the labor agitation directed against them.

WESTGATE.

In the police court today Westgate was charged with participation in the Phoenix Park murders and remanded.

WORK OR FOOD DEMANDED.

At Loughrea yesterday a number of laborers paraded the street demanding work or food, and declaring that they were starving. They surrounded the residence of Bishop Duggan, who distributed money to them. Much distress prevails in the town.

THE CURFEW LAW.

Edward Slattery, recently returned from America, was arrested at Tulla last evening under the Curfew clause of the Repression act.

BIGGAR TO BE PUT IN JAIL.

It is stated the Government intends to deal instantly with Mr. Biggar on account of his attack on the administration of justice in Ireland, and on the character of the Viceroy.

REMANDED.

Cunningham, McDermott, and another reporter named Barrett, arrested at Loughrea, for having participated in a proclaimed league meeting Sunday, were remanded for a week.

THE MAGISTRATES.

It has been decided that the terms of office of resident magistrates in Ireland which expire at the end of December be extended to the end of June.

A STRONG ALIBI.

At the trial of Michael Flynn for connection with the murder of the Hudder today eight witnesses stated that the prisoner was absent at a funeral thirteen miles away from the scene of the murder on the day the crime was committed.

PARNELL IN CORK.

CORK, Dec. 19.—Parnell's reception was lukewarm when compared with the enthusiasm exhibited on the occasion of his visit a year ago.

GERMANY.

THE RIVER WESER.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The preliminary preparations for rendering the Weser navigable for seagoing vessels from Bremerhaven to Bremen have been finished. The work is estimated to cost 30,000,000 marks, and will probably occupy six years. When completed it will give an immense impetus to the trade between Bremen and New York.

SPAIN.

REFORMS.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Dominguez, Marshal Serrano's nephew, demanded that reforms be instituted in the army and navy and in the public administration, and that changes be made in the present constitution in the direction of liberty. The Minister of War stated that reforms in the War Department were under consideration.

ITALY.

CAIROLI WILL OPPOSE A GOVERNMENT BILL.

ROME, Dec. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies, during the debate on the Parliamentary Oath bill introduced by Depretis, the President of the Council, Cairoli said he disapproved of the measure, and would be compelled to vote against it, much as he should regret withholding his support from the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

A SWINDLER'S SENTENCE.

INNSBRUCK, Dec. 19.—Baron Alexander Paul Rammingen has been convicted of charges of swindling brought against him, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with deprivation of title of nobility.

EGYPT.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 19.—All the political prisoners at Damietta have been released.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Gulf States, threatening weather and rain, clearing in the west portions, southerly to westerly winds, a slight rise in temperature, and failing barometer in the eastern portions, rising barometer and slightly cooler weather in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain, warmer easterly to southerly winds, and lower barometer.

For the Lake region, rain and snow, southerly winds, a slight rise in temperature, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, rain or snow, generally cloudy, slightly colder weather, variable winds, and in the southern portions rising followed by falling barometer.

The rivers will change slightly. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, and St. Joseph.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer has risen on the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, is highest in Northern New England and lowest in the southwest. Fair weather continues in New England, the Middle States, and the Lower Lake region, and rain prevails in the Gulf States and thence northward over the Upper Lake region and the Northwest. The temperature remained about stationary on the Atlantic coast with northerly winds, and it has risen about 10 degrees in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Valleys and the Upper Lake region, with easterly to southerly winds. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 38; Norfolk, 36; Savannah, 41; Atlanta, 40; Jacksonville, 50; Pensacola, 59; New Orleans, 68; Galveston, 70; San Antonio, 71; Tucson, 60; Los Angeles, 60; San Diego, 63. Indications are that the cloudiness will increase in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by rain and snow Wednesday, and warmer weather with rain Thursday. Rain is indicated for the Southern States Wednesday, followed by clearing and fair weather Thursday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	24	21	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	30	32	S.E.	Brisk	*	Th'ng.
Bismarck	22	17	N	Light	0	Haze.
Buffalo	37	32	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	51	58	S	Fresh	.04	Lt rain
Concho	65	53	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	36	22	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Chicago	38	39	N.E.	Fresh	.06	Lt rain
Cincinnati	45	41	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	35	36	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	44	39	E	Fresh	.13	Lt rain
Deadwood	30					
Denison	71	54	S.E.	Fresh	1.06	Fair.
Denver	45	38	N.E.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	39	38	E	Fresh	.13	Lt rain
Detroit	39	32	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	57	34	N	High	*	H. rain
Dubuque	37					
Duluth	31	31	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	32	30	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	32	36	S.E.	Light	.03	Cl'dy.
Champaign	40	41	N.E.	Brisk	.30	Lt rain
Ft. Assinnibo'e	29	20	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	24	3	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	24	19	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	23	20	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	57	56	E	Light	.36	H. rain
Galveston	70	67	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	33	35	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	34					
Indianapolis	42	41	S.E.	Fresh	.03	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	43	41	E	Fresh	.44	Lt rain
Las Animas	47	34	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	35	34	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	55	57	E	Light	.01	Lt rain
Louisville	50	44	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	62	55	S.E.	Fresh	.32	Lt rain
Marquette	33					
Memphis	55	49	N.E.	Light	.06	Lt rain
Milwaukee	38	40	N.E.	Fresh	*	Lt rain
Mackinaw	32	33	S.E.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	33	26		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	51	44	S.E.	Brisk	*	Lt rain
North Platte	43	35	N	Fresh	0	Haze.
Omaha	40	35	N	Fresh	*	Lt rain
Oswego	37	31	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	37	31	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	68	65	S	Brisk	*	Lt rain
Port Huron	31	33	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	28	19	W	Fresh	0	L. snw.
San Antonio	71	67	W	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	34	31	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	56					
Shreveport	62	57	S.W.	Light	1.17	Lt rain
Springfield, Ill.	43	44	S.E.	Brisk	.39	H. rain
St. Louis	48	45	S.E.	Brisk	.39	Lt rain
St. Paul	31	34		Calm		Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	26	17		Calm	0	Clear.
Stockton	50	53	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	34	34	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	57					
Yankton	33	31	E	Light	*	Lt rain
Washakie	34	23	N.E.	Light	.01	L. snw.
Chattanooga	47					

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rn.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.067	30.0	86	S. E.	12	.03	Sleet.
10:18 a. m.	30.057	33.1	85	S. E.	9		Lt. rain.
2:18 p. m.	29.980	38.2	89	S. E.	7	.25	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	29.980	41.0	89	S. E.	7		Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.965	38.7	90	S. E.	8	.06	Lt. rain.

Maximum temperature, 40.8.
Minimum temperature, 29.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.
Mean daily thermometer, 35.5.
Mean daily humidity, 88.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—Mr. Gustav Fuchs, a merchant of Chicago, is said to be an enthusiastic admirer of Arrigo Boito, the composer of "Mefistofele." He is soon to present him with an emblematic testimonial of his own design, which has just been completed, and it is a unique work of art. A silver statue of Mephistopheles is gracefully posed on a pedestal of the same metal, representing a rock; together they are about eleven inches high, and both of solid silver, whitened. On the face of the pedestal are medallion heads of Boito and Göthe, with gold wreaths over them, and the following inscription below in black enamel on gold: "Der Mensch Ehret in der Kunst die Göttliche mit-gift."

The statue holds in the right hand a globe of frosted silver, with the correct outlines of the continents and the cities marked where Boito and Göthe were born. At either side of the statue are cut-glass ink holders, having on their eight sides the names of the principal characters in "Mefistofele." The silver cap, or cover, of one of the holders is surmounted with a book and pen, and bears the names of Faust and Göthe. On the other is a silver lyre, with a sheet of music of silver, on which are the first four notes of the overture to "Mefistofele," and the names of Boito and Mefistofele.

The whole affair is set on a low ebony base, with a drawer for pens, etc., ornamented with Boito's monogram in gold. It will be on exhibition here for the present, and will be publicly shown in Chicago and New York before it is sent to the composer in Italy.

POLITICAL.

Successors to Messrs. Orth and Updegraff to Be Chosen Soon—The Greenbackers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—Gov. Porter has appointed Tuesday, Jan. 9, as the date for a special election for a successor to Mr. Orth. It is possible the Republican nominee will be the Hon. Joseph R. Gray, of Hamilton County, and of course the Democrats will name the Hon. Thomas B. Ward, Congressman-elect for the Forty-eighth Congress. Mr. Gray says he can defeat Judge Ward.

MR. UPDEGRAFF'S PLACE.

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 19.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventeenth District today nominated Ross J. Alexander for the vacancy in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses caused by the death of J. T. Updegraff. Alexander was Updegraff's competitor in October.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The meeting of the National Greenback Committee, recently called by Jesse Harper, of Danville, Ill., Chairman, will be held in St. Louis tomorrow. Ex-Congressman De La Matyr and Chairman C. C. Post, of the Indiana State Central Committee, attended a preliminary conference at Chicago last night, and will attend from there tonight. James Buchanan, J. K. Speer, editor of the recently-deceased *Sun*, and M. H. Daniels, Secretary of the Marion County Committee, go over to complete the representation from Indiana. They expect a gathering of representative men from all parts of the country, including Weaver and Gillette of Iowa, Chambers of Texas, Ladd and Murch of Maine, and probably Ben Butler. At this meeting steps will be taken to reorganize the party on the basis of

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

and high or protective tariff. They say that no relief from the present impositions of the tariff can reasonably be expected from the Democratic party, much less from the Republicans, and the only hope of the overburdened people is in the organization of a new party. A conference of prominent advocates of tariff-reform and anti-monopoly legislation from all parties will be called for the 22d of February at Chicago. Measures are on foot to organize a company for the publication of an organ of the new party in this city to take the place of the defunct *Sun*, which, as the representative of a confessedly "putrid reminiscence," failed to illumine the people two weeks ago.

A REPLY TO A CONTEST.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 19.—S. C. Wagner, Senator-elect from the Thirty-second District, today filed a reply to the petition of James W. Bosler, claiming to be elected.

THE MOREY LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—An effort is making to secure the pardon of James O'Brien, the self-confessed perjurer in the matter of the Morey letter forgery. Gov. Cornell will leave the matter to his successor.

OBITUARY.

Death of Henry James Sr. in Boston—General Mortuary News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Henry James Sr., the brilliant philosopher and metaphysician, died at his residence on Vernon street of disease of the brain, at the age of 71 years. He had been ill for about one month. His last days were quiet and gave little indication of suffering. He leaves four sons, one of whom is Henry James Jr., the brilliant essayist and writer of fiction; another, Prof. William James, who occupies a chair of philosophy at Harvard College, and others, respectively an artist and a business-man. Mr. James came to Boston about fifteen years ago, and after a brief residence moved to Cambridge, where he lived until one year ago, when he took up his residence at No. 131 Mt. Vernon street, in this city.

Henry James was born in Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1811. He spent one year in Union College, and another in the study of theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, but being unable to accept any of the religious creeds placed before him he did not apply for a license to preach. He subsequently visited Europe, and became interested in the views of Robert Sandeman, whose "Letters on Theron and Aspasio" he subsequently (1839) edited. In 1843, on a second visit to Europe, he became acquainted with the works of Swedenborg, and though not accepting all his views, he has ever since been

MUCH INFLUENCED

by them. In 1840 he published "Remarks on the Apostolic Gospel"; in 1845, a lecture delivered in Albany, "What is the State?" in 1847, "A Letter to a Swedenborgian"; in 1852, a volume of lectures entitled "Moralism and Christianity"; and the same year a volume of "Lectures and Miscellanies." These were followed by "The Church of Christ Not an Ecclesiasticism," 1854; "The Nature of Evil," 1855; "Christianity the Logic of Creation," 1857; another volume of Miscellanies; and "The Secret of Swedenborg: being an Elucidation of His Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity," 1869.

AMONG HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS

he numbered such men as Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Ripley, Greeley, Park Godwin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and others of lesser note.

In nothing was he better known than in the high literary character of his sons, who were Henry James Jr., the well-known essayist and novelist, Prof. William James, of Harvard University, and W. Robertson James, of Milwaukee. Mr. James has of late years resided much abroad, and had but just returned from Southampton, England.

Miss Emilie Gavin.

The funeral of the late Miss Emilie Gavin took place yesterday morning, the services being held at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, which was crowded with her friends. The ushers were B. B. S. Eagle, J. P. O'Connor, James H. Cosgrove, J. J. Donlan, James A. Conlon Jr., J. A. Dalton, J. K. Duryee, and T. J. Nurney—all members of the Union Catholic Library Reading Club, to which the deceased had belonged. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Buckley, Hennessey, O'Brien, Walsh, Squires, Burkholder, O'Neill, and Daly. Requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. J. Conway, who was assisted by Father Fitzsimmons as deacon and Father McLaughlin as sub-deacon. Father Roles, of St. Mary's, preached the sermon, concluding with a touching eulogy of the deceased. The choir, under the leadership of Prof. H. B. Beseler, sang Xavier Smith's Requiem, the solo "Come, Ye Disconsolate" being rendered by Mrs. McGuire. Among those present were the venerable parents of the deceased and her three brothers, Messrs. John A. Lynch, William Fogerty, P. H. Carroll, P. McHugh, Phil Conley, Thomas Mackin, Robert Kenney, P. Hennessy, Miss Donlin, Mesdames Peter Smith, M. Shields, James K. Walsh, Misses Ada Sheahan and Mamie Geary. The body was conveyed by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Mrs. L. M. Newkirk.

Mrs. Lucy M. Newkirk, wife of Dr. A. B. Newkirk, who died Monday evening at her late residence in Hyde Park, was an old and well-known resident of Hyde Park, Dr. Newkirk being one of the original proprietors of Hyde Park. With the exception of ten years passed in Tennessee, she has resided in Hyde Park since the incorporation of the village. Though an invalid for the last seven years, she was known and loved by a large circle of friends who will deeply feel her loss. The funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m. today at her late residence in Hyde Park.

Other Deaths Yesterday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Dr. Henry D. Denison died of pneumonia today, aged 60. He was twenty years a member of the firm of Denison, Belden & Co. He leaves $1,000,000 to his relatives.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—Judge J. Hop Price, whose death was announced in the City Council and in these dispatches last night, was not dead at the time, but lingered until 2:30 this afternoon, when he died. His death causes feelings of deep regret by the bar and people, he having been a most excellent officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19.—The City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, which arrived at midnight, brings the intelligence that W. L. Catlin, United States Consul at Tuxpam, who has been for some time suffering with a cancer of the tongue, died Dec. 9, and was buried on the following day. He was originally from Northern New York, but was appointed from Louisiana.

At Tampico Dec. 10 David Jolly, of the firm of Stewart L. Jolly & Co., agents of the Alexandre and Harrison Lines, was killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which he held in his hand. He had gone out in a boat with a party of friends to catch some fish, and to fill his boat rapidly he had adopted the dangerous custom of dynamite fishing. He had lighted the cartridge with his cigar, and thinking that it had gone out he attempted to light it a second time, when it exploded, tearing his intestines out, breaking one leg, and disfiguring his face, death ensuing almost instantly. Fortunately for those with him in the canoe, he stood in the bow with his back to them, so that the cartridge expended its force upon him alone.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

Men Killed and Mangled in an Accident on the Troy & Boston Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Nine miles from this city, on the Troy & Boston Railroad, there runs on either side of the track a ravine 100 feet deep. At noon today a freight-train drawing thirty-two cars ran into another in advance, consisting of forty cars. Fifteen cars were hurled into the ravine, and were totally wrecked. In the caboose of the forward train were Frank Brundige and John Reardon. The latter had been discharged from the employ of the company, and was on his way to Troy to draw his wages. When the crash came the caboose was thrown completely over a platform-car, and

CRASHED INTO THE CYLINDER-HEAD OF THE LOCOMOTIVE

of the rear train. Reardon was caught between the engine and woodwork of the caboose, doubled into the shape of a "V," and his head forced through the broken cylinder-head and directly into the boiler, from which the steam was issuing in clouds. His lungs were torn out and found five rods distant, as were also other parts of his intestines. Both legs were cut off, and, with the remainder of his body, held firmly between the wreck. His face and head were literally boiled. It was not until eight hours after the collision that the body could be taken from the débris, and then

IT DROPPED INTO PIECES.

Brundige was found in the wreck after a long search. His body was frightfully scalded by steam. His leg and side were terribly crushed, and, although he was still breathing at last accounts, he cannot survive. Frank O'Brien, a brakeman, seized a telegraph wire as the car on which he was standing toppled into the ravine. The wire broke the next instant, and he dropped to the bottom of the declivity. His ankle was broken, his spine injured, and his life is despaired of. He was found in a culvert, where he had self-possession to crawl as a refuge from the falling cars and their detached trucks. George Cross, a fireman, was discovered half way down the bank, insensible. His spine was injured. Three other men were

SERIOUSLY BUT NOT DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

The locomotive and twenty cars were destroyed. The loss is $7,000. Travel was delayed ten hours. The responsibility lies between the Troy and Melrose train-dispatchers. The orders were for the first of the wrecked trains to look out for a "wildcat" ahead. The last train was not given any such instructions, and did not slow-up as the one in advance did. The slackened speed was not noticed by the rear train, a blinding snowstorm prevailing, and the terrible collision resulted.

WHISKY.

Important Action of the Western Export Association—Pooling the Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The Western Export Association, that embraces all the distillers north of the Ohio and west of Pittsburg, organized for the purpose of regulating the market price of whisky by regulating the production, has partially succeeded. One stumbling block was in the way. That was that temporary accumulations of high wines that could only be distributed by breaking the price. To overcome this obstruction was the last business problem that the members of the association have endeavored to solve, and the solution is now in all probability reached. To that end a meeting was held in the Burnet House today. There were present all the local distillers, and Messrs. Miller, of Riverton, Ill., and Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind.

Peoria, Chicago, and other houses outside had agreed upon a plan, which was submitted, adopted, and signed. The agreement is in substance as follows: An assessment will be made of four cents per gallon per day, or 40 per cent of the capacity based on the amount each house in the association is allowed to run—to take effect from the 1st of December. This levy is to create a fund for the purpose of sending out of the country surplus production in the form of alcohol. When 40 per cent capacity is crowding the market, some of the distillers will begin to make alcohol instead of highwines or spirits. This will be exported, and the distillers running it will be allowed 11 cents per wine gallon from the fund, which will net them at the present price of grain about $1.13 per proof gallon, and possibly a shade over that. Distillers that run less than 40 per cent capacity will be allowed from the fund 20 cents for every bushel less than the 40 per cent.

The association is running about 50,000 bushels per day, and the daily receipts from the assessment will therefore be about $2,000. The market will be put up one cent, to $1.13, so that distillers will begin to get an immediate return for the assessment.

Chicago and Peoria wanted it five cents per bushel instead of four, but it is said they will be satisfied with the latter figure. The Cincinnati house of Teipen & Davis and the Hamilton house of Pattison & Caldwell will go to making alcohol for export at once, thus relieving the market here of daily receipts of about eighty barrels. This will lighten the market enough to send the price up to a satifactory figure and keep it there. Indeed, it will probably draw from the market more than is necessary, and one of the houses may soon be put to running highwines again. The entire arrangement is believed to be feasible and the simplest means to secure the desired end. It has been unanimously accepted by the members of the association.

HUNTING THE TIGER.

The Police Make a Successful Raid on Tom Hines' Game.

The royal animal supported at numerous establishments down-town for the amusement and instruction of sporting gentlemen and suckers after a quiet season of something like two weeks was given another shake-up yesterday by Chief Doyle's blue-coats. The tiger's stronghold attacked this time was a favorit one at No. 119 Dearborn street, where, it is frequently said, heavier games are run than at any other house in the city. Some time ago a clerk named Halleran visited this place and blew in a considerable sum of money, just how much the police refuse to divulge. This gentleman was persuaded to swear out a warrant for the house, and the document was placed in the hands of Capt. Buckley, of the Harrison Street Station, and he made arrangements to pull the house. With an idea to having a competent witness to testify to the exact number of tables in use and thus prevent confusion when the matter came into court Capt. Buckley secured the services of an officer from one of his sub-stations whose face is not known to the gamblers, and had him gain access to the house several minutes previous to the arrival of the squad, which showed up at half-past 4 o'clock. He got in without difficulty, watched everything, saw the games in progress, and succeeded in keeping his identity a secret, even submitting to arrest when the Captain and a squad of officers in citizens' clothes took possession of the rooms. As was the case at the time of the raid upon Mike McDonald's place, the Captain permitted the playing out of one deal at the faro-table, and saw the checks cashed in before taking the men away. Twenty inmates were then taken to the armory in the Harrison street patrol-wagon, which was afterwards used in the transportation of two faro-tables, a roulet-table and wheel, two faro layouts and the usual quantity of "chips," dealing-boxes, case-keepers, cards, and other tools, all of which were stored in the Police Association rooms with the stuff taken in at the former raids. Morris Oppenheimer, Thomas F. Sheedy, and H. C. Slaydum were booked as keepers of the house and bailed out by O. S. Hinds, one of the reputed owners of the establishment, and will appear today before Justice Wallace. The following inmates furnished special bail, and will also appear this morning at 9 o'clock: William Parrish, E. H. Hill, Henry Jacobs, Frank Waller, James E. Wilson, James Edwards, Ike Malkes, D. C. Smith, John Smith, J. Harrison, J. Anderson, Thomas Williams, George Baker, G. L. Howe, Sam Archer, D. B. Smith, John Johns, H. L. Johnson, J. Broch, and Thomas Johnson.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure Affords instant relief and certain cure. As effective in cases of twenty years' standing as in ordinary colds. One package is generally sufficient. $1, of all druggists.

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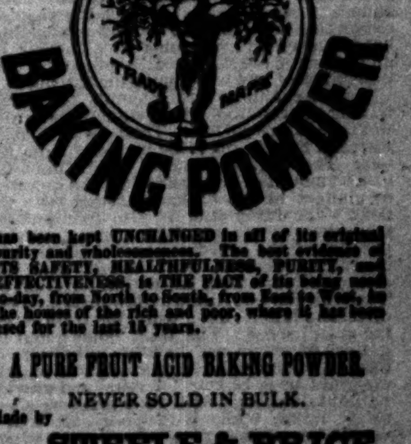

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RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 70 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 25 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

WEDDING CARDS Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving at lowest prices. BIRMINGHAM BROS. 110 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the second day of January, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 20, 1882.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Consolidated Gold Mining Company, for the election of five Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Secretary of said company, 408 West Madison-st., Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. CHAS. A. CURTISS, Secretary.
Dec. 20, 1882.

THE RAILROADS.

Groesbeck's Spark-Arrester—A Device to Render Railroad Traveling Pleasant.

It Increases the Comfort of the Passengers and Effects a Saving in Coal.

Troubles Regarding the Division of Live-Stock Traffic from St. Louis.

California Business Satisfactorily Divided Between the Northern and Southern Through Lines.

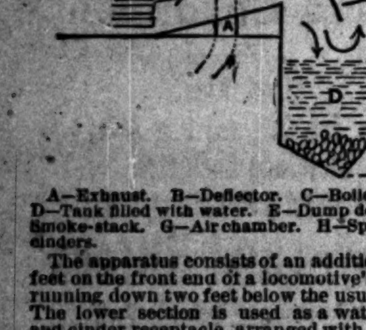
A Spark-Catching Machine Devised to Rid Railroad Travel of an Intolerable Nuisance—Cinders and Sparks Prevented from Leaving the Smoke-stack—Saving in Coal as Well as a Great Increase of Public Comfort.

New York Sun, Dec. 17.

An ingenious invention, which promises to render travel vastly more agreeable and certainly less dangerous than heretofore, is rapidly being introduced on our railroads. There is a strong probability that tourists will enjoy more comfort next year than was the case last summer, and the army of business-men who live out of town and patronize the railroads twice a day will have one annoyance less to complain of. Undoubtedly, the most important of railroad nuisances are the cinders and sparks that fly into the cars through open doors, whirl in at the ventilators, and creep through every crack and crevice of the windows. Every one is familiar with this particular form of discomfort. The ashes, cinders, sparks, and soot pour out of the smoke-stack of the locomotive and sweep down upon the train. What does not get into the cars falls upon the track and forms a deposit of fine dust, which is constantly added to by the contents of the locomotive ash-pan dumped at frequent intervals by the engineer as the train moves along. The result of this is that every train that passes over the rails raises clouds of this dust, which comes in between the cars and adds to the trials of the passengers.

Various devices have been tried to overcome this trouble. Screens and double doors on the parlor cars have proved unsuccessful, and the dirt works its way in despite every precaution. The new invention strikes at the root of the evil by detaining all of the soot, cinders, ashes, and sparks in the locomotive, to be dumped at the end of the journey or at long intervals on the road. The value of an efficient spark arrester is very great, as it will make property along the railroad much more secure against the ravages of fire. The great Michigan fires were started by sparks from passing locomotives. At present locomotives are furnished with screens that not only fail to arrest the sparks, but materially obstruct the draught.

The new spark arrester is the invention of Mr. David Groesbeck. An idea of it may be gained from the following diagram:



A—Exhaust. B—Deflector. C—Boiler flues. D—Tank filled with water. E—Dump door. F—Smoke-stack. G—Air chamber. H—Sparks and cinders.

The apparatus consists of an additional two feet on the front end of a locomotive's boiler, running down two feet below the usual level. The lower section is used as a water tank and cinder receptacle, arranged with a dump-door perfectly watertight. Every engine uses its exhaust steam for making a draught. In this sketch you see the exhaust A is delivered above a deflector into the smoke-stack F. B, the deflector, is one of the most important points in the invention. It consists of a plate of 3-16 inch sheet iron, which runs in an easy curve from just above the flues indicated by C, to a point within ten inches of the water-line in the tank. This plate is the exact width of the smoke arch. In the diagram D represents the water in the tank. G shows the air chamber or smoke arch. The exhaust creates a powerful draught, and the cinders, and ashes, and sparks are whirled through the flues toward the smokestack. As they come from the flues they are carried violently against the deflector, and following its curve downward plunge by their own velocity into the water in the bottom of the tank, while the air and smoke, free of all cinders, sparks, and ashes, sweep around the end of the deflector and out of the smokestack. The velocity of the downward sweep of the draught is twice as great as the upward, and it is utterly impossible for anything to get out of the smoke-stack except the vapor. As the cinders shoot into the water they sink and gradually accumulate in the bottom of the tank, as shown at H. When the receptacle is reasonably full the engineer opens the dump door E, discharges the whole load, closes the door, and all is ready again. When the door is closed the tank fills up to the water-line, but is prevented from going any further by an automatic overflow, which precludes the possibility of any water entering the flues.

The mechanical arrangements for ascertaining the condition of the cinders and water in the tank are perfect. There is a float in the tank that is operated perfectly from the cab. The engineer knows at all times the exact amount of water and just the quantity of cinders in the tank, by testing with the float. The dump door is also manipulated from the cab, and the engineer can, by a simple turn of the wrist, open the door, discharge the cinders, wash out the tank, and close the door again, all within ten seconds. The tank can be refilled within forty-five seconds, and it is all done while the train is going at full speed. The tank holds about 120 gallons of water, and handles about fifteen bushels of cinders. With good hard coal the apparatus may be run 100 miles and upward without dumping; with good soft coal about thirty miles, while with poor soft coal it would be necessary to dump every fifteen miles. Not the least important thing about the appliance is the economy in coal through the uninterrupted course of the draught. It has been found by actual experiment that the saving was often 18 and 20 per cent.

"I had devoted considerable attention to the subject of spark-arresters before I finally hit upon this device," said Mr. Groesbeck yesterday. "However, I'm satisfied with the result. The invention not only prevents sparks, cinders, and even fine ashes from going up through the smokestack, but greatly improves the draught and steaming qualities of the locomotive. Besides this, it effects a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent in the consumption of coal. When the device was perfected I went to Washington to get it patented. When I got there I found I was too late. Mr. D. Pratt Wright, Assistant Master Mechanic of the Erie, had patented the principle in June, 1880. I returned to New York, and worked on my invention until I had improved it so much that the Government granted me a patent over Wright in December, 1880. I suggested to Mr. Wright that we should go in together in the invention. He assented at once. Then Joseph A. Sterling and Charles A. Ball, both mechanical engineers, joined us, and we improved upon the apparatus until it now does its work perfectly. It is a wonderful improvement in railway traveling."

"Is the device in use now?"

"Well, I should rather say it was. But I found it a difficult thing to introduce it at first. You see, railroad people hesitate to grant any one permission to alter their engines. Then, too, they usually run up to the very limit of their motive power, and find it difficult to spare the time for an engine to lay up in the shop while the apparatus is being adjusted. After the first trial has been made, however, they adopt the spark-arresters as fast as they can get them on the engines.

"Just after we had brought the device to such a condition that we couldn't see where it was possible to improve it I went to the Sterling Mountain Road and asked for permission to try the invention on one of their engines.

"'Why,' said the Superintendent, 'we've only got two engines on the whole road, and one of those is so much disabled that it is laid up for good. We can't stop the whole business of the road while you are applying your invention.'

"'Well,' I said, 'I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me that solitary engine on Saturday night, and I'll return it to you in perfect working order early Monday morning. If the engine isn't ready I'll pay whatever damages you may fix upon.'

"Well, he thought it over for a long while, and finally agreed. We had everything prepared by Saturday, took the engine in hand, fitted our device to it, and were all ready on Monday morning. We took a heavy train of cars and ran over the road easily, everything working to perfection. In places this road has very heavy grades, some of them running as heavy as 208 feet to the mile, but not a bit of flame, cinders, sparks, or ashes passed out of the smokestack. Then we were convinced that the apparatus would work on any road in the country. I remember when we returned, after our first trip with the spark-arrester, the engineer was surprised at the condition of his locomotive. Instead of the grinding soot and dirt that usually covered it after puffing up the heavy grades, the machine was almost as clean and trim as when he started out. We made the road a present of that apparatus, and it has run ever since without a bit of repair.

"Then we approached the New York & Greenwood Lake Road. After some argument they allowed us to place the apparatus on a large passenger engine. That was on Dec. 7, 1881. It's on the engine still. After that we arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is one of the most expensively equipped lines in the world, and they are very chary of adopting inventions that are not assured successes. However, we got their permission and applied the spark-arrester to an engine on Feb. 5, 1882. They were convinced of its efficacy at once and put it on another engine. Then they constructed eight more of the arresters, and they will apply them to the locomotives as rapidly as they can get them into the shops. On March 17 last we put it on the main branch of the Erie, and on the 24th of July on the northern branch of the same road. All of the spark-arresters are working yet, and the Erie is applying them to its engines as fast as possible. So you see the thing is meeting with pronounced encouragement. I knew it would succeed. The public will stand a great deal, but it won't stand the inconvenience and danger of unlimited dirt and cinders when it can escape them."

Later in the day the writer visited the workshops of the Erie Railroad. Half a dozen huge engines were drawn up in line, with half a score of busy machinists clustered around the boiler fronts. Some were being prepared for the addition of the spark-arresters and others had the improvements nearly completed.

"We have received orders from F. M. Wilder, Superintendent of Motive Power, to apply the Groesbeck spark-arrester as fast as we can get the engines into the shop," said Master-Mechanic Vreeland. "I consider it a great addition to the engines, as it insures very much better draught, lessens the labor of the engineer, and renders travel vastly more pleasant. Then in the matter of coal we have found a reduction of at least 16 per cent."

"Does it cost much to apply it?"

"It cost about $300 apiece for the first four engines, but I see no reason why that sum should not be considerably reduced in putting on a number at a time."

Trouble Regarding the Division of the East-Bound Live-Stock Traffic from St. Louis.

Charles Francis Adams Jr., the Trunk-Line Arbitrator, has a difficult job on hand just now, which if not satisfactorily performed will cause considerable trouble regarding east-bound live-stock traffic from St. Louis. For more than a year past the Vandalia Line has been clamoring for an increase in its live-stock percentages, and finally the matter was referred to Commissioner Fink for adjustment. About a month ago Commissioner Fink arranged new live-stock percentages for the roads running east from St. Louis, giving the Vandalia 26 per cent of the business, or 4 per cent more than it had before, while the Alton and Wabash Roads were given 21 per cent, or 1 per cent less than they had before. The two latter roads were justly indignant over Commissioner Fink's decision, and at once took an appeal to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the Trunk Line Arbitrator. The Alton and Wabash Roads have just forwarded to Mr. Adams their argument showing that Commissioner Fink's decision was unfair and unjust, and that the Vandalia is entitled to no such percentage of the business as it has been given by Mr. Fink. The Alton shows that it has carried a larger amount of the live-stock business from St. Louis than the Vandalia up to the time Mr. Fink made his award. Since the award was made the Alton has carried 42 per cent of the business, while the Vandalia has carried since that time but 17 per cent. The Texas cattle business is mostly consigned to Chicago and Toledo via the Alton and the Wabash, and to allow the Vandalia such percentage as awarded by Mr. Fink, it is agreed, would deprive the Alton and Wabash of their fair share of the business.

The Alton and Wabash seem to be determined not to accept the percentages fixed by Mr. Fink, and unless Mr. Adams arranges more satisfactory percentages there is likely to be trouble in the east-bound live-stock pool from St. Louis.

Biographical Sketch of H. H. Porter, Late President of the St. Paul & Omaha Line.

A correspondent in the New York *Graphic* gives the following outline of the career of Mr. H. H. Porter, late President of the St. Paul & Omaha Line, which owing to the conspicuous part played by Mr. Porter in the late Northwestern war is of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. H. H. Porter, retiring President of the Chicago, St. Paul, & Omaha Railroad, has had a most interesting career, crowded with well-expended energy and its prompt returns. Personally he is a man to make friends—in business a man to make money. If I am not mistaken he started out as a freight clerk on the Chicago & Galena Railroad. When only 23 years of age he was appointed General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern, after that General Manager of the Northwestern, and for a score of years has been an active—very active—Director in the Rock Island. As an example of how he can wrench victory from the jaws of defeat—which is quite the reverse of ordinary experiences in the handling of railroad properties—his connection with the West Wisconsin may be cited. In 1875, when he became its President, the road was groaning under a bonded debt of $6,000,000, on which it had defaulted in the matter of interest on the 1st of the preceding January, plus a floating debt of more than $1,500,000. He completely reorganized the road and got it in a good condition. Then he built the North Wisconsin, and by a consolidation of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis and the St. Paul & Sioux City completed the present system, aggregating about 1,200 miles. Mr. Porter is still in the prime of life, being on the right side of 50 by some years; is a figure not unfamiliar in Wall street, although he lives in Chicago, and the public has not heard the last of him by any manner of means.

An energetic way of doing the right thing at the right time is characteristic of Mr. Porter, and I at this moment recall an incident in his career as a railroad man which illustrates this point. It was in 1875, or thereabouts, that Barnum was going through Iowa with the Greatest Show on Earth. At Grand Junction a bridge had been carried away and Barnum was "stalled." In the ordinary course of events it would take several days to repair the damages, and each day's delay meant a loss of thousands of dollars to the Yankee showman. A dispatch was sent to Mr. Porter, then General Manager of the Northwestern, and he made quick response in person with a wrecking train, a gang of men, and needed material to rebuild the bridge. In an incredibly short time, under Mr. Porter's personal supervision, the work was completed, and Barnum and his animals went on their way rejoicing. There is nothing of the "public be ——" style about Mr. Porter or in his method of doing things.

The Reorganization of the Western Indiana—The Location of the New Depot.

The new Directors of the Western Indiana Railroad, consisting of Robert Harris, of the Chicago & Atlantic; S. J. Callaway, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk; E. B. Stallman, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; D. J. Mackey, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; and A. L. Hopkins, of the Wabash, will meet in New York Wednesday, Dec. 27, for the purpose of completing the reorganization of the road and to elect new officers. It is generally understood that Mr. Robert Harris will be elected President of the reorganized company. The new Directors are unanimously in favor of Mr. Andrew Crawford, the present efficient acting President of the company, for Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Crawford is reluctant to accept the position, as it is his desire to retire from active railroad work. But as there is no other man so well qualified to conduct the affairs of the Western Indiana as Mr. Crawford strong efforts are being made to induce him to take the place. Mr. Crawford has been requested to attend the meeting in New York next week, and it is yet probable that he will be prevailed upon to assume the management of the Western Indiana.

As already reported, the Western Indiana people have given up the idea of locating their new passenger depot on Van Buren street, and it has been decided to locate it on Harrison street. The company is anxious to build the depot on that street between Third and Fourth avenues, but, of course, cannot do so if the city carries through its scheme to open Dearborn street from Jackson to Twelfth street. If Dearborn street is opened as proposed, the Western Indiana Company means to locate its depot on the block bounded by Harrison, Clark, and Polk streets and Fourth avenue. In this event the road is to run north to Polk street, between Dearborn street and Third avenue, and crossing Polk into the block outlined above, upon which the depot is to be located. If the company is compelled to do this, the construction of the new depot will necessarily be delayed a year or more, as it will require some time to secure the condemnation of the property on the block between Harrison, Clark, and Polk streets and Third avenue. If Dearborn street is only opened to Harrison, and the company permitted to locate the new depot on Harrison, between Third and Fourth avenues, its construction will be commenced in the spring and will be ready for occupancy in the fall, as the property up to Harrison, between Third and Fourth avenues, has nearly all been secured by the Western Indiana Company.

The Business Between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast Satisfactorily Divided by Competing Lines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The representatives of the roads doing business between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast were unable today to agree fully upon the percentages in the redivision of business, and the subject was referred to the Presidents of the different lines. The Traffic Managers and General Freight Agents, however, fixed special rates to be made for contract business to competitive points, and prepared a form of contract. The old arrangement will continue until the new plan is made out. When the pool was formed two years ago it was to continue until competing lines were agreed. When the two routes were in operation the Central Pacific and Union Pacific formed the northerly and the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé the southerly route. The latter received one-third of the business, passenger and freight, both ways. On the opening of the Texas & Pacific from its junction with the Southern Pacific it came in for a share of the traffic. The Southern lines were awarded 40 per cent of the business. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Southern Pacific, forming one line, took 20 per cent, and the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific, forming another, took 20. The Southern Pacific's connecting roads forming through routes divide their percentages on a mileage basis. The question was whether the northern or the southern lines, or both, should contribute to make up the percentage of the new connections. It was recognized that it would be better for them to be in the pool than to operate independently, and perhaps make rates that would work to the disadvantage of all the other roads. There was much unwillingness on the part of the northern lines to concede a portion of their traffic, and the representative of the Union Pacific did not feel at liberty to act in accordance with suggestions made by other representatives. Therefore the whole subject was turned over to the Presidents, who are expected to arrange them at or before the opening of the new lines.

Resignation of a Receiver.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—In the United States Circuit Court today James Eads, who was appointed Receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad about a month ago, filed his resignation of the position. In this document he sets forth that he takes this step because of a decided difference between himself and the bondholders in their views as to what should be done to put the road in operation. Mr. Eads believes that some $300,000 will be required to place the road in condition to be operated, while the bondholders believe that a much smaller sum will be sufficient to put it in as good shape as will be necessary for the business it will have. The committee appointed by the Boston bondholders, represented by the Hon. E. Callahan of Crawford County, asked for the appointment of Charles Howard, while Mr. Fairbanks, representing the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill and Dawes & McGettigan of Indianapolis, nominated C. C. Tincher of Danville. Albert Emmerson of Monticello is also an applicant for the appointment. No action was taken concerning Mr. Eads' resignation, because Mr. Fairbanks objected to Mr. Howard's appointment, and he was given until tomorrow to file his objections. Mr. Howard was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the road, and had something to do with its construction. His appointment is urged by the bondholders because he has their confidence, and they are willing to advance the money needed to put the road again in operation if he is appointed.

A motion was also filed on the part of the Receiver and the trustees of the Danville & Olney Equipment Company for an order on the Sheriffs and others who have the property of the road in custody to deliver the same to the Receiver and litigate their claims in the Federal court. The hearing of this motion was also continued until tomorrow.

The Winnetka Accident.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The penny-wise policy which has always prevailed in the management of the Northwestern Railway had another illustration after the collision at Winnetka last Monday evening, by which two engines were demolished, one being ditched and the other derailed, and the tracks blocked for hours. With an active engine and train on each side the wreck, the management, which was on the ground in the person of the Assistant Superintendent, saw fit to work frantically at the dead engine hour after hour with one engine, the other meanwhile standing idle below the wreck. Five hundred passengers were delayed four hours, when with ordinary dispatch they might have been transferred each way and sent on their journey with a loss of thirty minutes at farthest.

RUSTICUS.

Floating the Bonded Debt of the Little Miami Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The Directors of the Little Miami Railroad today awarded the entire lot still remaining of the new issue of 5 per cent bonds of the road to an Eastern syndicate, represented here by Albert Netter, broker. The lot amounted to $1,260,000. The issue is to take the place of the 6 per cent bonds of the road now expiring. The bid of the syndicate was 101 and interest. Mr. Netter declined to say who were in the syndicate, but it is known that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, assumed the responsibility for the bid by a telegram to the directory. The condition imposed was that the syndicate should take all of the bonds or none. Better bids could have been obtained from local buyers, had they been permitted to take them in small lots.

New Appointment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—G. F. Gardner has been appointed Trainmaster of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago for the main line north of Greencastle Junction and Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line Division.

George W. Ristine Appointed General Manager of the Texas & St. Louis Narrow Gage.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—George W. Ristine, late of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, has been appointed General Manager of the Texas & St. Louis Narrow Gage, and will assume his duties Jan. 1, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Ristine was connected with the Denver & Rio Grande and with the Pennsylvania Road fifteen years, and is well known as a very capable railroad man.

Ordering Steel Rails for Next Year's Use.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Railroad-men here are confident that, under the pressure of the heavy orders given for steel rails at the low figures that have ruled for the past few weeks, an advance of at least 20 per cent may be expected within the next thirty days. So confident of this are some of them that two roads have given orders for enough rails to last them all of next year in an extensive scheme of improvements.

A Trial Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—The first trip over the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Line took place today, the pay-car of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company going over the road and carrying some of the officials.

Sale Confirmed.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 19.—The Court of Common Pleas confirmed the sale of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Exceptions were taken and a notice of appeal given by the Cincinnati & Hillsboro Railroad Company.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. J. F. Merry has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Manchester, Ia., the appointment to take effect Jan. 1.

The General Freight Agents of the Northwestern roads were again in session yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office, but beyond arranging new tariffs transacted no business of interest. Another meeting is to be held today.

The Michigan Central announces that during the holiday week excursion tickets to and from all stations on its line will be sold at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold Dec. 23, 24, and 25; good until Dec. 26, 1882, and Jan. 1, good to return until Jan. 2, inclusive.

The Chicago & Alton will sell excursion tickets for Christmas and New Year from and to all stations on its line at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Excursion tickets for Christmas will be sold Dec. 23, 24, and 25, good to go on day of sale only, and good to return up to and including Dec. 26. Excursion tickets for New Year will be sold Dec. 30 and 31 and Jan. 1, good to go on day of sale only and good to return up to and including Jan. 3.

Col. Robert Forsyth has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway. Mr. Forsyth is at present Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and has been in charge of the freight department of that road for many years past. He is one of the oldest and most experienced freight men in this city, and the Chicago & Atlantic may congratulate itself upon having been able to secure the services of so good and able a man to take charge of its traffic affairs.

Mr. Thomas C. Moore, Joint Agent of the East-bound Pool from this city, has issued a circular announcing that, taking effect from Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1882, the following rates will be charged upon manufactured tobacco and tobacco stems in hogsheads or cases: To New York, 37½ cents per 100 pounds; Boston, 42½ cents; Philadelphia, 35½ cents; Baltimore and Washington, 34½ cents; Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 32½ cents; Buffalo, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Bellaire, 21 cents.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic held its regular weekly meeting at Commissioner Morris' office yesterday, but as several of the members were unable to be present no business of importance was transacted. The committee was to have considered a plan for weighing car-load freight at this meeting, but owing to the fact that most of the members are exceedingly busy at present closing their statements for the year and adjusting tariffs for next year it was deemed best to postpone action regarding that matter until next Wednesday.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company announces the completion of its new line from Neenah and Menasha to Milwaukee with the following new stations: Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, State Hospital, Vandyne, Hamilton, Lomira, Theresa, Decora, and Schleisingerville, which are now opened for freight and passenger business. For the above named stations, also Neenah, and Menasha, Medina, Amherst Junction, Stevens' Point, Plover, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, and all stations on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, freight should be marked and consigned "care Wisconsin Central Railroad and delivered at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway depot, corner Union and Carroll streets, in this city. All passenger-trains arrive at and depart from the West Side Union Depot.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Iowa Trunk Line Association, has just issued the following circular regarding business consigned "To order":

The following is a copy of advice received from P. P. Shelby, Esq., General Freight Agent Union Pacific Railway, Omaha:

"We are constantly receiving shipments of canned goods consigned 'To order' without the name of any one to notify. Will you please notify your shippers and Eastern lines delivering freight to you that we cannot receive goods consigned in this manner unless the name of a well-known house to be notified is given, as the Central Pacific Railway Company will not receive the shipment from us at Ogden."

In view of the foregoing, all lines in this association will be obliged to decline to receive shipments for points west of Omaha consigned "To order" unless the condition stipulated above is complied with.

Mr. Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington, has issued the following circular to agents and conductors: "Cammencing Dec. 18, joint trains will be run between Chariton and East Nebraska City by the Humeston & Shenandoah line, as follows: Leave Chariton 12.12 p.m. after arrival of main line No. 3, and arrive at East Nebraska City at 8:30 p. m.; leave East Nebraska City at 7:30 a. m., arrive at Chariton at 4:25 p. m., making direct connection with main line No. 4 for the east. All agents east of Chariton, in selling tickets to East Nebraska City for main line train No. 3, will use the form via Humeston & Shenandoah. Agents between East Nebraska City and Shenandoah, in selling for Humeston & Shenandoah train east-bound, will also use the Humeston-Shenandoah form. The connection at Red Oak with main line Nos. 1 and 2 for East Nebraska City will remain as usual, and passengers taking these trains should be ticketed via Red Oak."

It would be well for sleeping-car passengers to understand the question of liability in case of accident. While a passenger on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianana Railroad was riding in a sleeping-car attached to the train the berth above him came down and caused him serious injury. He sued the railroad company in the Superior Court of Cincinnati and recovered $6,000 damages. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of the State on the ground that the negligence, if any, was that of the sleeping-car company, and hence that that company, and not the railroad corporation, was liable if either was. The court now overrules this objection and holds that under the circumstances of the case the railroad company must answer. The question was raised whether a railway corporation is exempt from such liability when it has made an agreement with a sleeping-car company that the latter shall take all responsibilities for injuries to passengers in sleeping-cars, and when the existence of such agreement is brought to the notice of passengers. But the court expresses no opinion on this point, for the reason that the case supposed did not exist in this instance. There was no notice that the railroad company would not be liable for any injuries caused by the neglect of the sleeping-car company or its servants, and in the absence of such notice the court holds the railroad company liable.

SETTLED AT LAST.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 19.—The Court of Appeals today rendered a decision in the Petersburg mandamus cases, which abolished the dual municipal administration existing here since the 1st of last July. The decision is in favor of Virginius Johnson, Democrat, who contested the right of E. W. Couch, Readjuster, for Treasurer of the city.

Loss of Life in the Fisheries.

The loss of property and life in the Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries during the year nearly expired has been largely in excess of any previous year since 1876, with one exception, that of 1879. During the present year thirteen vessels, with a tonnage of 948.74, have been lost, and 115 lives sacrificed. In 1879 twenty-nine vessels and 249 lives were lost. So far as known, the lost mariners left fifty widows and 112 children.

AN OIL STORM.

A Drop of Several Cents on All the Pennsylvania Exchanges.

The Decline Caused by the Discovery of New and Prolific "Gushers."

Several Weak Ships Were Stranded, and Some Heavy Failures Are Reported.

Men and Women Alike Rushing In to Make or Lose Their Fortunes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 19.—The market, which during the last three days has been bobbing between 93 and 95 cents, took an upward turn this morning, advancing to 98 cents, at which price large bunches of certificates changed hands. The rise, which was not a legitimate one, was suddenly stopped by bearish reports from the Reno well in Forest County, which had the effect of sending the market gradually down the scale, until 93¼ cents—the closing price of the morning board—was reached. The reports from Forest County were so conflicting that the bulls rushed things for a while. The afternoon session opened at 94½ cents and dropped to 91½ cents, which was bid at 2 o'clock, at which hour

A STORM OF EXCITEMENT

was created on the floor by the receipt of telegrams that the Reno well was flowing through the casing, and that the Murphy well was filling up very fast. The scenes of a few days before were repeated, large blocks of oil being thrown on the paralyzed market. Margins ran out, and the brokers hastened to sell, thus adding to the fury of the break. "Stop orders" also caused a havoc, and all combined sent the yellow certificates flying down the scale, until at 3:30 84¼ cents—the lowest point—was touched, when the market recovered slowly to 85 cents, closing at 84½—12 cents below the opening figure of the day. It was a most disastrous oil storm, and many weak ships were stranded. Some heavy failures are reported. One gentleman who, less than two weeks ago, was over $400,000 ahead of the market, dropped his roll today, and is poorer than when he started in.

ONE BRADFORD FEMALE SPECULATOR

has been carrying 20,000 barrels of $1.20 oil for two months, and has already sold 4,000 barrels to carry margins. The Reno did not gush like either the Shannon, Anchor, or Clark & Foster Wells, all of which flowed largely when the centre bit tapped the sand, and it is well known that they all have declined rapidly, not even holding up as well as the old Cherry Grove gushers, which have passed out of existence in less than six months. Should the Forest County wells add a few thousand barrels to the daily production this month (a fact not at all probable), it should not have a depressing effect on the market, when it is well known that there is a daily decline constantly going on throughout the field among the old producing wells, many of which have ceased producing since the cold weather set in. The latest from the Reno Well is that she was flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per hour. The Murphy is showing for a light well.

AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 19.—The market opened strong this morning at 96¼ cents—a cent and a quarter above last night's close—and without much delay and with slight reactions advanced to the highest point of the day—98½ cents. The reports received here last night from Reno County Well, on the Cooper tract, were generally believed, and trade was feeling quite bulling; but during the forenoon this feeling began to wear off and dark rumors began to come in, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rumors proved to be facts. The closing figure at noon was 94½, and the afternoon opened two points higher and rallied a little, but, under a report that the Reno Well was flowing

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PER HOUR,

a decline set in, which continued all the afternoon, with only a slight reaction. Being six or seven miles from a telegraph office, it was difficult to obtain information, and large numbers preferred to treat it as only another rumor, believing the market had already touched bottom. In consequence there was no panic such as was experienced when the Anchor and Grandin wells came in, equally unexpectedly. The decline was gradual and the buying large, while offerings were, of course, somewhat heavier, or no decline would have occurred. The small holders were thus enabled to get out in much better shape, and, while the decline from the highest point of the day to 84½—a matter of 13⅞ cents—was almost equal to that of previous days, the effect is not so noticeable. The business of the afternoon amounted to 11,000,000, and

THE TOTAL BUSINESS FOR THE DAY

was 15,983,000 barrels. The Reno well was generally expected to come in dry. Parties well acquainted with the field—parties, in fact, who owned property in that section—stated that in their opinion the well would not amount to much; so was the opinion of old scouts. They thought it too far off the belt, and its coming in good will give it greater effect on the market. It widens the product territory of the Cooper tract several miles, and gives all theorizers the laugh. My best advices now place it at 1,000 barrels, but it is hard to get information, as the well is so far from a telegraph office. The Murphy well is reported to have made a big flow this afternoon or evening, but from its location this was not unexpected.

FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS IN FIVE HOURS.

I learn from a gentleman just down from Warren that the Reno Oil Company well commenced flowing about 11 a. m., and up to 5 o'clock p. m. had produced 500 barrels. The first hour's output was 150 barrels. There is but one 600-barrel tank at the well, but the pipe line is in position to carry off oil. Being in practically undeveloped territory, the well may hold up for some time, but it is not considered that it can have a permanent effect on the market. The history of wells in that section does not show well for lasting qualities.

PITTSBURG LAMBS SHORN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—There was another bad break in oil today, making the third since the revival of speculation in Pittsburg, but this decline is not so disastrous in its results as either of the others. Yet many lambs were shorn. It was not every speculator that could stand a fall of 13 cents in one day without loss. There were two causes for the reduction, the chief one being the bearish reports from the Reno well, and the second the growing tightness of money so usual at this time of the year. When the market opened in the morning at the Pittsburg Exchange everything indicated advance in prices. Business started out strong, with a feeling firmer than for several days past. Commencing at 96 cents, it slowly advanced to 98⅛, 97, 97¾, and then remained stationary for awhile at the latter quotations. This was followed by a weaker feeling,

CARRYING PRICES DOWN SEVERAL CENTS

before the noon close. This was the result of the very conflicting rumors as to the Murphy and Reno wells. The latter at last accounts was in good sand, with seventy-five feet of oil in the well, which, however, had not made a flow. The Murphy was vaguely reported as "flowing," but to what extent was not learned. The exchange took its noon recess, closing at 94½. Upon the reopening in the afternoon it was evident that a panicky feeling had taken the place of the early morning's business. Prices declined to 93¼ cents, 90¼, and 90. About 2 o'clock a report came that the Reno well was flowing and had twenty feet of oil. Intense anxiety was occasioned by the report, and had the effect of

COMPLETELY BREAKING DOWN THE MARKET,

the price falling to 89¾. At 1 o'clock 86 cents had been reached. After this the fluctuations were 87¼, 86¼, 86, 85¾, and 85¼. At this juncture a broker announced that he had received a dispatch placing the production of the Reno gusher at 150 barrels per hour. While many disbelieved this report, it certainly hastened the decline, 85 being called, then 84¼, 84, and even 83 was bid, but without any takers. At ten minutes of closing time sales were made at 84¼, and business of the day concluded at 85½, with 83¾ bid at Oil City. There were not many heavy blocks of oil sold, although sales and resales were liberal considering the state of the money market. This is due, said an old broker, to the desire of the banks to hold on to their loanable funds, in view of their forthcoming reports.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

a bank cashier stated that this was a misapprehension: that the recent purchases of oil here took a great deal of money to other points; also, that the requirements of general trade here were more trying than usual, taking all the spare funds of all the banks. A special from Oil City just received says: "A gage taken at 6 this evening showed the Reno well to be flowing at the rate of 3,000 barrels per day. It will drop from this figure, but, having a wide scope of territory to draw from, may hold up for some time. There is only one 600-barrel tank at the well, but the pipe-line is in a position to take care of the oil. The well seems to show that the pool lies east and west, instead of northeast and northwest, as supposed."

A RICH STRIKE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 19.—The Reno Oil Company struck today a large well on the line of Forest and Warren Counties and one mile northwest of the Anchor well, which lately created such a sensation. The Reno well shows far more than a 2,000-barrel well the first twenty-four hours. This last strike proves the Anchor Oil Company's property on the Cooper tract to be of great value. Both wells are about six miles southeast of Garfield.

THE LAW STEPS IN.

Chief-of-Police Doyle Prohibits the Sullivan-Elliott Glove Fight—The Managers Declare the Match Off for the Present.

Superintendent Doyle was sent for by the grand jury yesterday, and upon returning to his office, he issued the following general order:

To whom it may concern: The grand jury of Cook County, now in session, having been charged by the Hon. Elliott Anthony, Judge of the Criminal Court of Cook County, to inquire into and suppress sparring exhibitions under Sec. 235 of Chap. 38 Revised Statutes of Illinois, which reads as follows:

"Whoever instigates, carries on, promotes, or engages in as a witness any sparring or boxing exhibition shall be fined not exceeding $500 or confined in the County Jail not exceeding six months."

The said grand jury having intimated to the undersigned that the prevention of such exhibitions is more desirable than the indictment and prosecution of persons for violation of this law:

Notice is hereby given that all persons who, either by advertising, leasing premises, attending as witnesses, engaging in, or otherwise promoting such exhibitions will be arrested and prosecuted under the provision of the law above quoted.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE,
General Superintendent of Police.

The hard-glove contest between John L. Sullivan, the champion hard-hitter, and James Elliott, which was to have taken place in McCormick Hall Friday evening, was yesterday declared off, owing to the combined interposition of Judge Anthony, the grand jury, and the Chief of Police, backed by a prohibitory statute, which seems to have been forgotten by both the courts and the police for something like a dozen years past. Judge Anthony, presiding in the Criminal Court, specially charged the December grand jury a week or two ago to examine into violations of the statute referred to, and the law is so plain on the subject that this should practically have ended the affair. Those having charge of the exhibition went ahead, however, with their preparations. The contest was well advertised, the town had been billed, a number of tickets had actually been sold, and the principals had taken quarters in or about the city and had entered upon short courses of training. The principals, or rather their backers, had put up $500 forfeit money each, which was simply to pay the expenses of one should the other fail to appear. There were no stakes, so to speak, and the only financial agreement about the affair was that if Sullivan failed to knock out Elliott, the latter was to have the lion's share of the exhibition receipts. It is scarcely necessary to state here that

AN EXCEEDING GREAT INTEREST

attached to the event in sporting circles all over this country and in England, and had it taken place would have been attended by a very large number of people from other cities. Now that it has been stopped and a quietus put upon all such amusements in Chicago, there will be deep disappointment throughout the sporting world.

For the purpose of ascertaining what the principals and their backers thought of this new order of things a reporter called last evening upon Charles Davies, the representative in the match of James Elliott.

"The fight is off," said he. "There's no getting around that fact; the janitor has been ordered not to open the hall, and we do not care to make ourselves liable under the law. All money paid for tickets will be refunded."

Continuing, Mr. Davies said he had given the first series of sparring exhibitions in this city that had taken place for the last dozen years. The sport had since become quite popular, drew large audiences, which were always orderly and well-behaved, and in his opinion were wholesome and instructive exhibitions of muscular development. The extreme had been reached in combats on the stages of saloons and low concert-halls. While he regretted very much that the Sullivan-Elliott combat, which was of so great interest to the sporting world, would not be permitted to take place in this city, he had no word of complaint to find with the edict prohibiting exhibitions of the kind. The law was in the statute book, and it was right and proper it should be enforced as long as it was there, and he was very much obliged to the city administration for having permitted so many sparring exhibitions in the past few years.

As to the manner in which the fight was precluded, Mr. Davies stated that Chief Doyle yesterday sent word to him and Jere Dunn that he would like to see them at his office. They obeyed the summons, and were treated very courteously by Mr. Doyle, who informed them that he had been before the grand jury in obedience to a summons, and that under the instructions of the court, the statute of the State, and the determination of the grand jury to do their duty, he could not do otherwise than advise them that the contest

COULD NOT TAKE PLACE IN THIS COUNTY.

Mr. Doyle showed them the law and made a full explanation of his duties in the premises, and before leaving the office they assured him that the fight would be declared off.

"What prospect is there of the fight taking place in Milwaukee or some other neighboring town?" was asked of Mr. Davies.

"Well, I scarcely know," said he in reply. "We are all at sea as yet."

"There is no law in Wisconsin prohibiting such exhibitions?"

"I am told there is not."

"What do Elliott and Sullivan intend doing?"

"I don't know yet what they will do. Sullivan, I understand, has an engagement to be back in New York in time for an exhibition Dec. 28 with Joe Coburn. We are all at sea yet, and scarcely know what to do. For my part I am done with exhibitions of the kind in this city. The law is against it, and I abide by the law."

JERE DUNN'S WAIL.

During the evening a reporter encountered Jere Dunn, who had just returned from a trip out to the South Park Hotel, where Sullivan is stopping. Mr. Dunn is Sullivan's backer in the proposed match, and he said that both he and Sullivan were very much disappointed at the action of the authorities. He would not violate any statute or ordinance, and in arranging the match he did not think he was doing so, but thought the ordinance prohibiting sparring exhibitions was a dead letter, like many others on the statute books. Any number of scrub affairs that called together tough crowds had been permitted, and when a match of this magnitude was arranged for he did not think it was right to forbid it. The high scale of prices arranged would have kept out the scum, and insured a respectable audience. All of the $5 tickets had been disposed of, and the purchasers were all reputable men. Mr. Dunn said the gross receipts would have amounted to fully $8,000, and he was sorry that his name had been connected with the affair now, as he would get no recompense for it, but would be at a loss of about $100 for printing, etc. Sullivan, he said, had paid the expenses of himself and five friends from the East, and was anxious to meet Elliott, as there was a great rivalry between the two, consequently he was sore at the way things had turned out. It was not the intention to have a brutal exhibition, but just to determine which was the better man of the two.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

Meeting at Indianapolis Yesterday in Memory of the Deceased Congressman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—A meeting of the bar and citizens of Indianapolis was held this afternoon in the United States District court-room to take action with respect to the death of Mr. Orth. Gov. Baker was made Chairman, and, in taking the chair, said there was a sense of personal loss not felt on every occasion of the kind. His friendship with Mr. Orth began forty-seven years ago when they were boys together in college.

A committee made up independent of party reported a memorial, saying: "He was well and widely known as a jurist and statesman. Early in life he came to Indiana, and soon was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Senate. For almost a third of a century he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the State and Nation. For many years he was an efficient and capable Representative in the Congress of the United States. He served the Nation with much distinction as a Minister abroad. His cordial manner and benevolent face were familiar to the people of this State, and his death will be lamented by them as a personal bereavement." The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald said: "With the exception of Gov. Baker, my acquaintance with Mr. Orth covered a longer period of time, and was more intimate than that of any other member of this bar. It began when he first made his essay in the profession of law, starting a young man, almost unknown, and in what was then a frontier town. Although differing politically, as we always have, I have had for him the highest esteem. He leaves many friends to mourn his death, and has but few enemies." The bar here will attend the funeral at Lafayette in a body.

BURNED AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19.—The ship St. Nicholas arrived today from New York, having on board Capt. Doughty and a portion of the crew of the British bark Lennox. The St. Nicholas reports that Oct. 17, at 4 p. m., in forty-six south, sixty-two west, she fell in with the Lennox, from Glasgow with coal for San Francisco. The crew were discharging cargo from the main hatch, and sending down water by means of a donkey-engine and buckets. A dense volume of smoke was rising from the main-hatch. At the request of Capt. Doughty he lay by her. At 7 flames rushed through the main-hatch, ascending to the main-yard. At 2 next morning the Captain and crew, twenty-five in number, abandoned the ship and boarded the St. Nicholas. At almost daylight they sighted the British bark Hindostan, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, and transferred ten men to her.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 19.—Hannibal Hamlin was given a public reception tonight.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Striking Glass-Blowers at Baltimore Charged with Conspiracy—Meeting of Iron Men at Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—There is considerable excitement here among the journeymen glass-blowers belonging to the union, who have been on a strike for some time past, by the arrest today of seventeen of their number on a presentment by the grand jury of Baltimore City, charged with conspiracy. There are about 100 of the window-glass blowers on a strike here, most of whom were formerly in the employ of Swindle & Bros. and King Bros., extensive glass manufacturers. About the middle of September the men asked for an increase of 12 per cent over the rates of last year. They were refused, though their demand, they claim, was 10 per cent less than the wages now paid at the Western and Northern furnaces. Accordingly they quit work, and the above-named manufacturers then imported about fifty Belgian glassblowers. These men arrived here a few weeks ago and went to work, though a number of them recently quit and joined the union men in their strike for higher wages. It is charged by the manufacturers that the strikers intimidated and threatened the foreigners, thus compelling them to quit. For this reason they had the leading "strikers" arrested on the charge of conspiracy. On the other hand, the men state that, while they presented their grievance to the Belgian workmen, they did not threaten them, as if they had they would have been cut off from the support of the union while out of work during the strike. Among the number arrested are several prominent officers in the Glass-Blowers' Association. Among those for whom warrants were issued is Clive, the President of the union, who is now in Pittsburg. The men have employed counsel, and most of them were released upon bail. They threaten, as soon as the present case is settled, to enter suit for damages against the manufacturers for false arrest and imprisonment.

MEETING OF MALLEABLE-IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—The Malleable-Iron Manufacturers' Association of the United States met here today. Representatives were present from New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, Erie, Cincinnati, and other places. The proceedings were held with closed doors, but it is understood the meeting was to consider the advisability of advancing prices, which are not satisfactory. It is not known what action was taken. Tomorrow is the date of the general convention of iron-manufacturers of the West. The meeting is for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of trade, and will discuss the best method of keeping up prices. From present indications the meeting will be one of the largest ever held, as telegrams have been received from manufacturers in all parts of the country stating that they will be on hand.

RIBBON SLATE.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 19.—The Slate Exchange of Lehigh and Northampton Counties has fixed the price of ribbon slate at 25 cents per square to wholesale dealers, but not roofers. This will be the price for the next six months. Prices of other slate are unchanged.

BOX-STOCK MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The annual meeting of the New York and New England box-stock manufacturers began today. The probable cost of future production will be 15 per cent over last year. An advance in rates is likely to be made correspondingly.

THE LEAD AND COPPER INTERESTS.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 19.—A meeting was held here this evening to protest against a reduction of the tariff on lead and copper, Acting-Gov. Morgan presiding. A committee, consisting of Col. Babbitt, ex-Gov. Hoyt, and Prof. Bailey, was appointed to attend the Miners' Convention at Washington early in January. The copper industry is growing wonderfully in Wyoming, and gives promise of soon overshadowing the Lake Superior district.

A STRIKE AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 19.—The nailers and feeders in the the Belleville Nail-Mill had a difference among themselves today about the promotion of a feeder, and all the feeders in the mill, about forty in number, quit work. The trouble will probably be adjusted in a day or two.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Second Symphony Concert.

Considering the detestable weather the audience at Central Music-Hall last night was a very good one in point of numbers, and the fact that, whether occupied or not, every seat on the lower floor, with the exception of the two back rows, was sold, is a good proof of the satisfaction felt with Mr. Heimendahl's ability as a leader, and the determination to encourage him in the enterprise he has so successfully inaugurated. Certain it is that the good impression produced by the first concert was still further strengthened last night, and if Mr. Heimendahl receives practical encouragement and retains good health he will undoubtedly take high rank as a leader—in time. Of the orchestral works on the program last night the Haydn Symphony was the best rendered of the works with which we happened to be most familiar. The Svendsen Norwegian Symphony was heard for the first time, and it would have been to its advantage had it been given earlier in the evening. Its style is novel, although the form is the same used by this composer in his earlier rhapsodies. We have first an allegro moderato, then a slow movement, taken here as an andante cantabile, and ending with a vivace. The first part as well as the last one are dance rhythms, the former of a graceful, the latter of a wilder and more passionate character. The harmonization, especially in the first part, is exceedingly interesting, and some striking effects are obtained through [illegible] notes and divided violins. The middle movement is an andante of a weird, melancholy character, in G minor, and opens with a horn solo, which is repeated by the 'cellos and bassoons first and by four horns, bassoons, violins and trombones later, leading to an effective climax. This number was given with considerable animation and will well repay a further hearing. Bizet's "Suite Arlésienne" has been often played here by the Thomas orchestra, and is a general favorit. The final movement appeared to be a little ragged in its rendering, the flutes and strings not working well together, but otherwise the number received a very creditable interpretation. In the "Fidelio" overture the brasses seemed a little unsteady. Unless we are in error this is the number with which Dr. Damrosch opened his first entertainment here, and which was the best-rendered selection on his program. One thing should be said right here, and that is this: the orchestra was not large enough last night, nor was it as large as Mr. Heimendahl announced it would be, and as arranged it was not well balanced. Six first violins to four violoncellos is hardly a good proportion, and thirty-eight men are not "forty-five" either numerically or musically.

Of the soloists, Mlle. Kavass is a Hungarian pianist who has been heard here once before. She has a brilliant, light technique, and plays with considerable dash, but in the concerto there were many false notes and a lack of clearness and of evenness which marred the enjoyment of what was really well done. The Moszkowski "Tarantelle" was better rendered, but, after all, the tone was thin and there were more fireworks than fire. Whether the instrument played on was in any manner at fault or not we shall hardly venture to say. The vocalist, Mrs. Grace Hiltz-Gleason, has a pretty voice, sweet and clear, but altogether too light for so heavy an aria as the prayer from "Der Freischütz." Her style is good, and pronunciation also, but the lower notes have no richness or body, and one or two of the upper notes sounded harsh. The second selection was better, but neither was suited to vocal-ability which has no dramatic coloring and to a voice clear and true, but of limited powers. Mrs. Gleason is evidently a conscientious student—much more so than an artist. None of the accompaniments were well played, due probably to insufficient rehearsal together. In the Liszt concerto the lack of rapport between orchestra and soloists was especially noticeable. The next concert will be given Jan. 30, and as interest in these entertainments is certainly growing Mr. Heimendahl should and probably will be greeted by the largest audience he has yet been called upon to face. The concert last night will be remembered as making progress over its predecessor, and as having given pleasure to all who were present.

Amusement Notes.

All ladies attending the performances at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings of this week will be presented with a beautiful illustrated piano-forte copy of W. J. Scanlan's popular song "Peek A Boo."

Mr. Marc Klaw, a member of the Madison Square executive staff, arrived in the city yesterday to make ready for the production next week at Haverly's Theatre of the well-known Madison Square success, "Esmeralda," which will be given with the original cast, including that rare old comedian, Mr. John E. Owens.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Arrived, the Rhein, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Arrived, the [illegible], from London; the Amsterdam, from Amsterdam; the Geiser, from Copenhagen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 19.—Arrived, the [illegible], from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamer City of Berlin, hence for Liverpool Dec. 9, was [illegible] Dec. 15, having in tow the steamer City of Chester, which lost her rudder and rudderpost. A heavy sea was on at the time and a [illegible] gale was blowing.

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The Chicago Tribune.
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Interesting Documents Concerning the Presidential Campaign.

The More Important of the Just Published Dorsey Correspondence.

Letters from Gen. Garfield, L. P. Morton, Marshall Jewell, and Maj. Swaim.

The New York *Herald* Tuesday reprinted a large number of letters written to Stephen W. Dorsey during the Presidential campaign of 1880, Garfield, Marshall Jewell, and other prominent Republicans. Below will be found the most interesting parts of the correspondence:

MENTOR, O., July 29, 1880.—DEAR DORSEY: Your letters and telegrams came duly to hand. I want you to know how absolutely I rely on your earnest and effective co-operation in the contest for the cause, and how much I look to aid yur efforts. In this matter I will act in full accord with the committee on the 5th prox., and shall proceed jo be stubborn, or to set my face against those who are on the ground and have immediate charge of the campaign.

You know my feeling. In my letter of acceptance I sought to meet all our Republicans in a spirit of comradeship, and hoped it would result in harmony.

So far as I hear all are satisfied with it, except a few impracticables. But they are disappointed at what they call my surrender to the Gas-Blowers' Association because they do not like. They have not seen me, and, as the case now stands, I believe there is more not danger than my visit to New York will possibly alienate many of that city, who vote the scale may turn? This is the question that gives me pause. To engage to meet it I asked Gov. Jewell to make a journey in the trip he is now making. Upon his return to me the result.

I hate to do the thing, but it requires me to hold the matter open till I hear from him, and I have written him at Boston today to write me. He is now at Saratoga Springs, and, received this letter, I am inclining to your view, and I think you are. In the meantime go on with your preparations for the meeting. If I go there it will be a general gathering. Blaine should be there, and Logan and some other prominent Western men should go down with me.

You, Grant can get back in time it would be a splendid thing for him to have him mingle with us. I put be a mistake and a failure to attempt a big meeting. The more public and general the better, if it is had at all.

But I want you to think of the danger we run of having our Independent allies. The idea of a weird, melancholy, and opens with a horn by the 'cellos and bass-horns, a seesaw, jig-like melody to an effective was given with considerable well repay a further hearing. Miss Gleason has been often omas orchestra, and is a nal movement appeared ite rendering the flute well together, but otherwise a very creditable "Fidelio" overture the unsteady. Under a new number with which his first entertainment best-rendered selection ing should be said right the orchestra was not nor was it as large as nced it would be, and as well balanced. Six first ios is hardly a good more are wanted. "forty- y or musically. Kavass is a Hungarian eard here once before ir technique, and plays but in the concerto there and a lack of clearness h marred the ecstasy really well. The rantelle" was better all, the tone was re fireworks than fire. played on was in any re shall hardly venture s. Grace Hills-Gleason, ect and clear but alto- heavy an aria as the ischitz." Her style is n also, but the lower r body, and one or two ed harsh. The second neither was adapted s no dramatic coloring d tone but of limited evidently a conscien- re so than an artist. ents were well played, fficient rehearsal to- concerto the lack of ra and soloists was so next concert will be erest in these enter- ay Mr. Heimendahl ll be greeted by the rat been called upon to night will be remem- ert to the predecessor. asure to all who were

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THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Capt. L. H. Barry, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

The graduating exercises at the Normal School for a special class of eight will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30.

Joseph Rocksburg was held to the Criminal Court in $200 bail by Justice Prindiville yesterday for selling liquor to an intoxicated person.

The devotion to the blessed sacrament, inaugurated at high mass at St. Patrick's Church Sunday morning, ended with imposing ceremonies yesterday forenoon.

No interest will be paid at the City Treasurer's office after Saturday. Coupons will then have to be sent to New York. Thus far $52,604 have been paid out of a total of $400,000.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company is erecting a depot at Madison street, west of Western avenue, for the accommodation of the patrons of their new suburban trains.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 3916 Lake avenue, No. 380 Oak, No. 121 West Kenzie, No. 113 South Peoria, No. 2027 Butterfield, No. 215 Laflin, No. 147 South Green, No. 277 Erie, No. 241 West Madison, No. 2441 Prairie avenue.

At the annual communication of Apollo Lodge, No. 642 A. F. and A. M., held Monday evening, Dec. 18, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: William H. Elliott, W. M.; James Low, S. W.; Frank W. Pierce, J. W.; Smion Livingston, Treasurer; Standish Acres, Secretary.

G. L. Johnson, Maquoketa, Ia.; D. A. Monforth, St. Paul; W. Woodruff, Cheyenne; F. H. Madden, Denver; James Conklin, Madison; E. A. Wadleigh, Clinton, Ia.; H. P. Becker, Dixon; J. F. Wilson, Pittsburg; Thomas Warren, Stillwater, Minn.; A. D. Clark, Omaha; and C. W. Eaton, Cedar Rapids, are at the Tremont.

A fine of $5 each was imposed by Justice Wallace yesterday on Harry Burton and Amos Snow, who were arrested Monday afternoon by Officers Mitchell and Dudley, of the Humane Society, for driving in a heavy junk wagon an old horse almost eaten up with sores. Joseph Spurr, the owner, was fined $10, and the horse was killed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brooks, Massilon, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Winnipeg; J. C. Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; John R. Wood and Frank C. Reed, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chandler, Denver; H. S. Clarke, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Curtiss, Lafayette; D. H. McBride, Cleveland; A. B. Cross, Kansas City; and W. W. Kelly, Grand Haven, are at the Sherman.

An adjourned meeting of the Union League was held last evening for the purpose of voting on some amendments to the constitution and listening to an address by Mr. Storrs on "Some Needed Reforms." The inclemency of the weather prevented Mr. Storrs and many members of the league from putting in an appearance, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, when Mr. Storrs will deliver his talk.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gardner, New York; E. F. Hooker, Des Moines; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leach, Tombstone, Ari.; W. H. Dillingham, Louisville; A. A. Wood, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Kent, Cheyenne; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Benton and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Woodruff, Cheyenne; H. O. Reinhardt, Chihuahua, Mex.; Thomas Wolf, Seward, Neb.; Charles Ax and Miss Christian Ax, Baltimore; and J. S. Gaffney, New York, are at the Palmer.

At the annual communication of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A., F. & A. M., the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year: Charles F. Sittig, W. M.; Charles F. Hartwig, S. W.; Lyman B. Phetteplace, J. W.; Charles E. Meyer, Treasurer; John Ginochio, Secretary; A. H. Bowman, Chaplain; Henry Munsterman, Marshal; Alfred P. Caird, S. D.; Hakel Hanson, J. D.; Charles C. Larson, S. S.; Herman Fischt Jr., J. S.; Jacob Weber, Tyler.

C. E. Perkins, Burlington, Ia.; Isaac M. Cate, Baltimore; F. Slataper, Pittsburg; Judge J. Tracy, Burlington, Ia.; John Harnley, Marquette; Dr. C. G. French, Springfield; Prof. John Taylor, London, England; A. E. Kiton, Leeds, England; Adam Smith, London, England; F. H. Peabody, Boston; G. H. Halt, New York; W. H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpine, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Collins, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dean, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Saunders, Toledo, are at the Grand Pacific.

In the case of John Riordan, 16 years old, who was run over and killed by an engine of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road near Halsted street, the Coroner's jury censured the company "for criminal carelessness in causing the death of the boy." The witnesses, except the engineer and fireman, testified that the engine was running at a high rate of speed and that the bell was not ringing. Neither the engineer nor fireman saw the boy, and did not know they had killed any one until informed of it several hours later.

William Boda, a bricklayer 58 years old, missed his footing yesterday morning while working on a new building at the corner of Adams and Franklin streets and fell from the fourth story wall to the pavement. But on the way down the old man had the rare presence of mind to clutch hold of a rope which hung in the line of his rapid descent, and by blistering the palms of his hands managed to break the force and doubtless saved his life. As it was he got some very severe bruises.

Fred Wederman has been cited to appear in the County Court today to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. In February last he was ordered to pay $3 per week for the support of his aged mother, Sophia Wederman, and for awhile he obeyed the order, but latterly he has gotten in arrears to the amount of $18, and has refused to pay any attention to the order. If his explanation is not satisfactory or the money is not forthcoming the jail will be his portion.

The seven men who were captured in Walpole's gambling-house at No. 91 Clark street when it was last raided, and one of the men captured at No. 68 Randolph street under similar circumstances, were fined $10 and costs each yesterday by Justice Prindiville. The thirteen men caught in the raid at No. 178 State street the same night were discharged because the games there had closed when the officers appeared, the latter having been obliged to force their way in. None of the defendants were in court, being represented by their attorney.

The United States Cable Railway Company was incorporated at Springfield yesterday by Messrs. Louis C. Wachsmuth and Alfred W. and Charles Rasmussen as incorporators, and capital stock fixed at $1,000,000. The company, it is stated, are the proprietors of patents for a cable road, for which is claimed a number of advantages over the present cable system. It can be laid on any street, can cross itself any number of times, and can be operated at one-tenth the cost of operating the cable now in use, at least so it is claimed. It will not be put into immediate use, however.

Thomas Long, one of the veteran hackmen, died a few days ago at his home on the corner of Huron and La Salle streets. The funeral took place yesterday to Calvary Cemetery, and was attended by nearly all the hackmen of the city, and by a number of others. The deceased was quite a character in his way, and was very well known and liked. He was a special favorite with politicians along about election time, because of his extensive acquaintance, his familiarity with every trick of the trade as well as of politics, and because of his many quaint expressions of speech. He left a widowed mother, for whom he had comfortably provided.

Mr. Greensfelder, President of the Board of the United Hebrew Relief Association, entertained the members of the board Monday evening at his residence, 2512 Michigan avenue. Mr. Godfrey Morse, a distinguished member of the Boston bar, was present. Mr. Jacob Newman, who has been for a number of years the Recording Secretary of the Board and who on account of the pressure of business has been compelled to tender his resignation, was made the recipient of the complete works of Jeremy Bentham and Alfred Tennyson handsomely bound. Mr. Julius Rosenthal made an eloquent presentation speech, to which Mr. Newman feelingly responded. It was a thoroughly pleasant affair and was heartily enjoyed by all present.

Early Sunday morning the gents' furnishing goods establishment of Eldredge & Woodbridge, at No. 102 Madison street, was burglarized, and something like $300 worth of handkerchiefs, silk suspenders, and plated jewelry taken away. The affair was reported at headquarters, and placed in the hands of Detectives Amstein and Costello. These officers found one of Parmelee's drivers, who recalled the fact that Sunday morning he saw a lot of boys in the alley back of the burglarized store, and that they had all run away. This led the officers to suspect a gang of tough newsboys who hang about the corner of Clark and Madison streets, and several of the crowd were "pinched," some of the stolen property being found in their possession. Later, upon a pointer, they arrested in his room on State street John H. Morrissey, who describes himself as a traveling man, but who, according to the statement of his landlady, Mrs. Elizabeth Douley, is a crook. She also had possession of a large pasteboard box filled with the stolen jewelry and suspenders, and she was accordingly taken to the armory, where she will be held till her possession is satisfactorily accounted for. The police have the recovered stuff at headquarters and refuse to give the names of all the prisoners in the case. Besides Morrissey and Mrs. Douley, there is a street urchin known as "Whitey." Justice Wallace will listen to an airing of the case today.

A boy 16 years old named Carl Behl, living at No. 1938 Archer avenue, was run over about 11:30 yesterday morning near Twenty-second street by the engine attached to an Illinois Central suburban train bound north. In endeavoring to run across the track ahead of the engine the boy slipped and fell, and before the engine could be stopped it passed over him, cutting off one leg and arm. He was put on a train and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died at 3:30 p. m. The engineer states that he saw the boy standing near the track and whistled, when the lad started to run across the track, but slipped and fell, and as the train was running at good speed he could do nothing to save him.

Jonas V. Brighton was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday with opening a letter which did not belong to him, and was ordered to be taken to Kansas City, where an indictment is pending against him. According to Brighton's statement he worked up the case against the Talbott boys, who were hung at Marysville, Mo., for the murder of their father. While tracking them, he had an order from one Dick Martin to get his mail at Elmo, Mo. One day he was handed a letter, and on opening it found it was intended for R. Morgan. So he handed the letter back to the Postmaster, requesting him to write on the envelope, "opened by mistake." This was in February. Brighton received $1,500 reward for the apprehension of the murderers, and a rival detective wanted him to "whack up." This he refused to do, and the rival detective, Brighton says, learned the circumstance about the letter and had him arrested. He has been on the Peoria police force for a year past, and is anxious to have a trial, so as to secure a vindication.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AGAIN.

Commissioner Albright is inclined to keep up the old fight on Commissioner Mattocks and the management of the hospital, and never seems happy unless he is in a broil. His latest charge, which he was giving to the papers yesterday, was that the Warden's reports of the number of inmates in the hospital were incorrect, and that he was keeping the number high in order to keep down the per capita showing for feeding and nursing, etc. The Warden replies that he has relied upon his clerks to count the patients, and that if his weekly reports are wrong in any particular his quarterly reports, which are taken from the books, explain it all. His weekly reports are made up to Wednesday night, and it often occurs that the doctor's order discharges the next morning, so a recount would not agree with his report. He thinks the Commissioner has run upon some such snag as this, and courts the closest investigation. Mr. Albright's authority appears to have been a discharged employé.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

is gradually getting itself in shape for active work, and today the Organizing Secretary, the Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, mails to a large number of prominent citizens who take an interest in charitable work copies of a pamphlet explaining the objects of the society. In it is explained what a charity organization is—that it is a central organization of all the charities in a large city for mutual benefit, and is a sort of clearing-house to a city in the matter of almsgiving. The benefits of such an organization are fully pointed out, and the means for effecting such an organization are shown. No sect or nationality is recognized, but all are to join together and work for humanity's cause. No relief is to be given by the organization itself, except in very urgent cases, and all societies represented in it are to work under their own officers and laws. What such an organization can accomplish and has accomplished in other cities is pointed out, as is the comparative small cost of operating such an organization, and the vast sums of money it saves for cities. The pamphlet further contains the constitution and by-law of the society and an extract from the report of the fourth annual meeting of the Buffalo society, showing the workings of that organization. The headquarters of the Chicago society is in Room 9 Borden Block.

TELEPHONE LINES IN EVANSTON.

For a few weeks back there has been a disagreement between the Chicago Telephone Company and the Trustees of Evanston. The latter had given the company a right of way for its poles and lines along certain streets and alleys in the village. Quite recently, however, the company was notified to take down its wires and remove its poles by today, or the Trustees would do it. This would have been a serious loss to the company, and an annoyance to the general public, as it would have put a stop to the telephone business between this city and Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and other points, which business is transacted over the wire the Evanston Trustees threatened to remove. So yesterday a bill was filed in the Circuit Court by the company to enjoin the village officers from their proposed interference, and an injunction was granted by Judge Tuley, which was served yesterday evening. This was followed by a friendly talk between the officers of the company and the Trustees, which resulted in removing the misapprehensions under which the latter seems to have been laboring. All parties separated on the pleasantest terms, and telephone communication between Chicago and Milwaukee will remain uninterrupted.

FLANNERY—COAN.

Mr. D. F. Flannery and Miss Matie Coan were married at 7:15 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 602 West Adams street, the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, officiating. The wedding was private, only a small company of friends being present. The bride wore an olive silk and brocaded combination dress, demi-train, and natural flowers. A wedding supper followed the hearty congratulations, and then the happy couple took the train for a trip South. A shower of rice and old shoes followed them through the doorway. They will return and be at home at the above number about Jan. 1. Mr. Flannery is an alumnus of Cornell University, and a young lawyer of this city. His bride is a lady of beauty and accomplishments. They were the recipients of many handsome presents.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A young German woman named Jennie Haisch was the victim yesterday morning in a fatal case of accidental burning. Jennie was employed as a cook in a restaurant at No. 66 South Desplaines street, and while engaged in her duties at that place about 4 o'clock yesterday morning her apron, through some unlucky chance, caught fire from the hot stove over which she was working. The fire rapidly communicated to the rest of her apparel, and in a moment's time she was fairly wrapped in flames and suffering the most excruciating torture. Her piercing screams brought to her aid another employé of the place, a man named Tony Harrigan, who made a heroic and finally successful effort to smother the flames. Before this was accomplished, however, the woman's body and limbs had been frightfully burned, shreds of cooked flesh pulling off with the charred remnants of clothing, and making a repulsive sight. Harrigan's hands were also badly burned. The woman was removed with all speed by the Union street patrol service to the County Hospital. Her terrible agony was soon relieved by death. She was 22 years old, and her home was at No. 126 West Washington street. An inquest will be held today.

LONG JOHN'S ROBBER.

Until yesterday the police thought they did not know anything of the previous history of Edward Egan, the man who was arrested for the alleged larceny of $2,000 worth of bonds from Long John Wentworth's office, No. 45 La Salle street. Yesterday, however, Edward's photo was found in an old collection at the rogue's gallery, and Officer Hogan, of the West Side, identified Egan as one who was not unfamiliar with the interior of a cell. The picture was taken when Egan did not aspire to heavy jobs like that done on La Salle street. The prisoner took a change of venue from the Armory Police Court to Justice Prindiville yesterday morning, and, after a full examination, was held in $400 bail to the Criminal Court. The bond would have been larger if the stolen treasure had been negotiable. The defendant did not take the stand at all. His mother was in court, and Mr. Wentworth was surprised to discover in her the woman who had been employed about his office for several years. She had often talked with Mr. Wentworth about her family, but singularly enough had never mentioned the fact that she had a grown son. It is not known that young Egan learned through his mother that Mr. Wentworth had in his office a tin box containing bonds and other valuable papers. The mother testified that she sent Edward to No. 45 La Salle street to see an architect the morning he was arrested there when in such close proximity to the tin box already alluded to, but her evidence went for little against that of the prosecution. The defendant gave bail, Michael Quinn and Mrs. Egan being the sureties.

ANOTHER CONTEST.

J. G. Neumeister, late Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court, filed a petition in the County Court yesterday announcing his intention to contest the election of his opponent. He claims, first, that he received more votes than Mr. Sennott did; second, that the ballots were not properly counted or tallied, and that the returns were incorrectly made; third, that a great many of the votes cast for him were counted for his rival, and that the ballots in the boxes were in excess of the number cast; and that a great many illegal votes, as he verily believes, were cast and counted against him, etc. He asks that a recount may be ordered, and that Mr. Sennott may be called upon to answer at the next term of court.

IS THE EDISON SYSTEM A "PRACTICAL FAILURE?"

In THE TRIBUNE of Monday was reproduced an editorial statement from the New York *Sun* charging that the Edison system of the electric light was "a practical failure." When a reporter showed the article in question to the Chicago electrician, Elmer A. Sperry, that gentleman said:

"The statement is altogether too general. The *Sun* says the officers of the New York company maintain a 'discreet silence.' In the absence of figures and statistics showing positive expenditures and practical results, it is, of course, impossible to say whether the silence is really discreet. Some parties may be attempting to bear the stock."

"But the article alleges that there are 'grave mechanical difficulties to be surmounted,' and that these difficulties relate to the maintenance of the current and to the uniformity of the electrical-supply. Do you believe that?"

"It would be foolish for me to say anything that is calculated to needlessly antagonize the Edison interest, but the main point is economy in generating the current. My patents embrace improvements over the Edison system in both the generator and the lamps. For a given amount of power consumed by my machine the maximum amount of current is delivered for useful effect on the exterior circuit. I have a governor or regulator by means of which the variations in the speed of the machine are not allowed to affect the current operating the lamps. Its operation is entirely automatic, it saves motive power, and renders high-priced and high-speed motors unnecessary to the system."

"Then economy is the great question after all?"

"Certainly, so far as the general utilization of the light is concerned. Until definit information is supplied concerning the expenditure and income of the New York experiment it would be folly to pass judgment upon it. I insist, however, that the electric light can be supplied continuously, uniformly, and economically over a large district, and there are half a million people in Chicago who will live to see it. All the mechanical obstacles have been overcome. The problem of economy will speedily have practical solution in this community."

THE RETAIL PRICE OF TEA.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a package from an anonymous source, inclosing a marked price catalog and several samples of the teas sold at the recent trade sale in New York. Many of the samples were from lots which brought from seven to 10 cents per pound. These teas are absolutely worthless, and are only brought to this country to furnish the "prize-package fiend" an opportunity to prey for a few days upon an unsuspecting public. The anonymous correspondent in his communication either evades or fails to perceive the position which THE TRIBUNE has taken on the question of the retail price of tea. THE TRIBUNE has at no time advised its readers to purchase the cheaper or defective grades of the Oriental shrub, but it has contended that the retail dealers have not and do not at any time give the consumer the benefit of the market. Their profits are altogether too exorbitant. On a tea which retails at 50 cents the profit varies from 20 to 25 cents, and on a 75-cent tea the buying price is marked up from 30 to 40 cents. This is a profit ranging from 80 to 100 per cent, which any candid reader will admit is far more than any article so much used for daily consumption should bear. Banking institutions, which employ a large number of men at high salaries and pay large rents, are well satisfied with an interest of 7 to 8 per cent; and transit companies and large private capitalists are glad to loan money on bonds and mortgages at from 4 to 6 per cent. It is very questionable if the rentals paid in this city net the owner more than 8 to 10 per cent, including taxes and insurance.

HERR JOHANN MOST,

the German Socialist, will leave New York Wednesday and arrive here Saturday morning. There will be no demonstration or formal reception, parade, etc., by the Communists of Chicago, but he will be met at the depot by half a dozen members of the Central Committee—Spiess, Grottkau, Schwab, and others—which body pays his traveling expenses. He will remain here until Jan. 3 or 4, and be the guest of Dr. Ernst Schmidt. Arrangements have been made for an address at Vorwarts Turner-Hall on the 26th and at Aurora Turner-Hall on the 28th, and Herr Most will be the principal speaker at the festival of the Socialistic Publication Society at the North Side Turner-Hall on the 31st inst. He goes hence to Milwaukee to speak to the Social Revolutionary Club Jan. 5. His present intention is to remain in the States about six months, and it is expected that he will visit Chicago more than once.

SAND-BAGGING A GRANGER.

If Richard Till, of Garden Bay, Mich., had not taken a trip to Chicago last Saturday he would be worth about $400 more today than he is; or, coming to Chicago, if he had only gone to bed early, instead of "taking in" Clark street by gaslight, he would have saved his money. As it was, he remained out late, met with the almost omnipresent Chicago sand-bagger, and about 12 o'clock Saturday night was left lying on the cold pavement near the corner of Clark and Polk streets with an ugly gash in the back of his head and empty pockets. Sunday morning Officers Granger and McCormick, who have been doing some excellent detective work of late on the South Side, were detailed on the case, and yesterday they brought two young men into the Armory Police Court who unquestionably know a great deal concerning the robbery. They are snide song-and-dance men, and were busying themselves Saturday night getting the Garden Bay visitor full of Clark-street poison at the visitor's expense. They followed him from a saloon where he had exhibited a "roll" of about $500 in currency, and stuck to him like brothers until he succumbed, first to the liquor and then to the sand-bag. On the day following the robbery one of the "artists," George Pearce, alias Sandy, appeared in an entirely new outfit, including hat and shoes, and when arrested he had $125 of the stolen money in his possession. His partner, George Jennings, alias Raymond, was also provided with wealth. The case was continued by Justice Wallace to Dec. 22 in bail of $1,000 each.

THE TARIFF ON TIN.

A PETITION TO CONGRESS AGAINST AN INCREASE OF DUTY.

Among the recommendations of the Tariff Commission was one that the duty on tin-plate be doubled, making it two and two-tenths cents per pound, instead of one and one-tenth as at present. This recommendation, which is now before Congress for consideration, has excited alarm among all dealers in tin-plate and the articles into the manufacture of which it enters, both in Chicago and elsewhere. A petition has been prepared calling on Congress not to increase the duty as recommended by the Tariff Commission, and copies of it were yesterday in circulation among Chicago dealers. The petition, which is intended to be signed by manufacturers of and dealers in tinware, says that the present tariff imposes a duty of about 30 per cent on these plates, which is 50 per cent more than was contemplated in the last revision. The duty was then 15 per cent ad valorem, and it was intended to change to its equivalent in a specific price. The petitioners say they are paying nearly double the war duty on the raw material, which lies at the basis of their industry. As large consumers of tin-plate they might reasonably ask, they think, for a very small duty that they might be able to make sales abroad, it being impossible at present to compete with England and other countries. To double the duty would be a disastrous blow to a very large and important industry. Leaving out the interests of the manufacturers, the proposal is in contravention of all ideas heretofore ruling respecting the tariff. They beg that this monstrous proceeding may be prevented

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

"First—Tin-plates now pay a higher rate of duty based on cost than was imposed upon them under any previous tariff. Second—They are the raw material entering into the manufacture of the commonest necessities of life. Third—The duty is now so high as to prevent all export trade whatsoever, in stamped goods and manufactured ware—the law respecting rebates being so complicated as not to apply to these. Fourth—An increase in the duty on tin-plate, under the provision of the bill of the Tariff Commission, will send manufactured tin goods here in place of raw material, and eventually close out all our factories. The interests of manufactures demand that all our raw material should be taxed as lightly as possible.

"Tin-plate is really a raw material and is the basis of a larger and more widespread industry than almost anything else. Anything increasing its cost immediately affects every housekeeper and every farmer throughout the country. Besides its large use for pressed ware, stove furniture, household and cooking utensils, the outfit of miners and lumbermen, and for roofing purposes, it is now employed in the making of cans and boxes for preserving fish, oysters, lard, meat, condensed milk, vegetables, fruit, spices, and petroleum oil. Canning factories have been established all along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in almost every farming centre in the interior of the country. New industries, employing hundreds of thousands of men, use tin-plate as a raw material, and would be almost ruined by such an increase in the duty as is now proposed. At this time, when public opinion is in favor of reducing the burdens of taxation upon the people, it seems peculiarly hard that a direct tax upon all the industries of the country should be made for the sake of supporting a few iron mills who hope to manufacture tin-plates."

They therefore protest against any increase of the duty, and ask that instead thereof a reduction be secured to about one-half of one cent per pound.

Circular letters have also been received here from New York calling upon the Chicago manufacturers or dealers in tinware to use their influence with their Congressmen to prevent the sweeping and dangerous change recommended by the Tariff Commission. Attention is also called to the fact that the price of wire, which enters so largely into the manufacture of tinware, is likely to be increased, as it is proposed to advance wire rods from $28 a ton to $33.60 per ton.

These circulars and this petition, it is believed, represent fully the views of all the Chicago manufacturers and dealers, and it is understood that they will do what they can with their Congressmen to prevent any increase of the duty, and to secure, if possible, its reduction.

CHARLES K. SACKETT.

HIS BUSINESS FRIENDS HERE BELIEVE HE WILL TURN UP ALL RIGHT.

A reporter called yesterday upon Messrs. Irwin, Orr & Co., of the Board of Trade, and made inquiry concerning C. K. Sackett, a former correspondent of theirs at Cleveland, O., whose disappearance under somewhat suspicious circumstances was mentioned in a dispatch published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mr. Orr gave it as his belief that Mr. Sackett had not run away from his creditors or anything of the sort, and was firmly of the opinion that he would turn up safely within twenty-four hours either in Cleveland, Cincinnati, or this city. He was in this city until the day before yesterday, and from the fact that one of his last acts was to leave in the office of Irwin, Orr & Co. for mailing a letter addressed to a Mr. Foster, some of whose money he held, it would look as if he had neither contemplated returning at once to Cleveland nor running away from his creditors. Having received information that Mr. Sackett was here Mr. Foster came on to this city yesterday morning for the dual purpose of finding Sackett and of having an interview with the firm. Consequently he did not receive the letter mailed to him. Mr. Orr gave assurance that, so far as his firm was concerned, there would be no warrants, no arrest, and no prosecution of Mr. Sackett. He was in no way interested with the firm save as a correspondent, and some of their customers in Ohio found it for a time convenient to do business through him. He was also in correspondence with other Board of Trade firms. That his business prospered but poorly in Cleveland there seemed but little doubt, but Mr. Orr had no idea of the nature or extent of his embarrassment.

Mr. Sackett is very well known in this city, and is a member of the Sackett family of cranberry fame in Wisconsin. He is a young man of some means, and has a host of friends in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and Wisconsin, who would not fail to see him through any difficulty of not too serious a nature. As nearly as can be ascertained the missing man's liabilities are not at all large, and before anything is said or done which would tend to reflect upon Mr. Sackett's character it would be well perhaps to wait and see if he does not turn up as Mr. Orr believes he will. The reporter ascertained that one of his acts while in the city was to transfer his Board of Trade membership. This would indicate that he was raising money, and he has perhaps gone to his relatives or friends for the purpose of raising an additional sum, with which to meet the demands of his creditors and close out his business.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, President Arnold in the chair.

A letter was received from the Hon. E. B. Washburne, presenting, on behalf of the surviving members of the family, portraits of George and Eliza Julia Flower, members of the English colony in Edwards County.

Mr. J. H. McVicker presented the society with autotype copies of the Sharpless paintings of Gen. and Lady Washington.

Secretary Hogan reported that since the last meeting there had been added to the library fifty-one bound volumes and 319 unbound books and pamphlets, and two boxes of papers covering the period of the War of 1812-'14.

Mr. Wentworth then took the floor and read a part of his report in relation to the Jonathan Burr and endowment funds, and the resolutions directing the Treasurer to open accounts, stating the sums received from those sources, were adopted, as was the one requesting Mr. J. Y. Scammon to present to the society any account he might have against it, and, if audited by the Executive Committee, the amount due him to be taken from the general fund and credited pro rata to the Burr and endowment funds. This, Mr. Wentworth remarked, didn't say that Mr. Scammon owed anything, and was no reflection upon him.

Secretary Hogan said he had a long statement from Mr. Scammon, but he preferred that that gentleman should speak for himself.

Mr. Wentworth said his only object was to have the books show what they did not now show—that Mr. Burr paid in $1,800, and that sixty-four persons subscribed $300. He had accomplished his purpose.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sheldon the matter was dropped until Mr. Scammon could be present.

Attention was called to a pending amendment to the constitution, providing that persons who contributed $500 should be honorary life members.

Mr. Sheldon said that the committee having in charge subscriptions for the new building met a number of gentlemen willing to contribute $300 and $500, expecting to become life and honorary members. Under the constitution the money could not be used for the building, so he gave notice of an amendment which would permit such use to be made of it.

Action will be taken the third Tuesday in January.

Mr. Z. Eastman read a paper on the "Enforcement of the Black Laws in Illinois," and gave a very interesting account of the underground railroad.

The society then adjourned.

A BUSINESS SQUABBLE.

TWO LIFE-INSURANCE MEN BY THE EARS.

Charles Leyenburger, the State agent of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff Liebrandt on a capias late yesterday afternoon, and in default of bail spent the night in jail. His arrest was at the instance of J. R. Paul, who had been in his employ as solicitor up to about a year ago, and is the temporary consummation of a business squabble. The story goes, as near as could be gotten at, that when Paul left his employ he had a contract which entitled him to a certain percentage on policies he had placed, and that he continued to collect premiums in carrying out the same. They had never had a full settlement, however, and finally fell out in a dispute over accounts. Paul had collected $82 which he refused to turn over until he had been paid his commissions, which he claimed amounted to $94 at the time, and not being able to adjust matters he brought suit and got judgment for about $25. This being done, Mr. Leyenburger had him arrested for embezzling the $82, but when the trial came did not, through some mistake, appear to prosecute. Mr. Paul followed this suit with one for damages for false arrest and defamation of character, fixing the amount of injuries at $15,000. The trial was had before Judge Williamson, and judgment for $5,000 was rendered. Mr. Leyenburger made a motion for a new trial, which was argued Saturday and overruled, and he at once gave notice of appeal, his bond being fixed at $5,500. The narrative is a long one, but the above covers the material facts, the only dispute being as to whether Leyenburger owed Paul anything when a settlement was originally demanded—the one denying and the other affirming. In any event the arrest was made to secure the judgment, which would not have been made, Mr. Paul says, but for the fact that Mr. Leyenburger failed to give bond, etc. He expects to be released this morning and promises to fight the case to the bitter end.

THE WEATHER.

ICE AND RAIN IN CHICAGO.

The storm which kept Chicago company all yesterday, keeping the pavements coated with ice, extended over a great area of country, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon had its centre at Dodge City, Kas., and its eastern limit at Rochester, N. Y. At the latter city the thermometer was only 24, and at Oswego, 27. Nowhere west of Chicago was the thermometer lower than the freezing-point; but at various places, including Chicago, it ranged during the forenoon within a degree or two of that point, and the rain congealing almost as soon as it fell made the streets and pavements dangerous to both man and beast. At Escanaba and a few other points in the lake region it snowed instead of raining. For an hour or two in the morning it looked like such a storm as coats the telegraph wires with ice half an inch thick and raises havoc in the telegraph offices. Fortunately the ice formation on the wires was very slight, and an occasional heavy rain cleared them of all incumbrance, and no more interfered with telegraphic and telephonic facilities than the ordinary rain-storm is apt to do. A somewhat similar storm, accompanied by higher temperature, of course, was reported at Galveston, Tex., and seemed to be spreading over the Southern States.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 32 degrees; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 35; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 37; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.42; 8 p. m., 29.38.

Mr. J. Hall Dow, President of the Union Brass Manufacturing Company, in getting into his carriage at the works yesterday morning slipped on the ice-covered pavement and injured his leg. He will be confined to his house for several days.

Mr. Dunning, one of the Court-House painters, fell on the sidewalk yesterday morning in front of the building and injured his spine.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The following officers of the Mystic Star Lodge No. 758, A. F. and A. M., were elected at the annual communication: Dr. A. L. Cary, W. M.; Benjamin R. Chamberlain, S. W.; L. H. Arms, J. W.; T. C. Zealand, Treasurer; C. F. B. Andrews, Secretary; Vincent Kaberra, S. D.; S. D. James, J. D.; Charles E. Dutcher, S. S.; William J. Roberts, J. S.; Z. Crider, organist; V. P. Cary, Chaplain; E. Crabb, Tyler. The installation of officers will occur Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of Benjamin Leitch and Patrick Kenneday by 'Squire Hotaling for selling liquor to minors. Capt. Palmer, of the Citizens' League, is determined to stop this traffic, and shortly will have a number of prominent saloonkeepers up for similar offenses.

An unknown laborer on the killing floor at Armour's packing-house, while stepping across the table on which the hogs are killed slipped and fell into the scraping machine. He was rescued, however, before his body had passed through. His left leg, however, was badly lacerated.

A Chicago syndicate composed of Isaac Waixel, D. C. Wagner, Wilson Darlington, W. H. Reed, and other prominent stock-yard men have purchased and received the famous "O. L." cattle brand, and the vast range along the Concho River in Texas. This is one of the finest ranges in the State, and is stocked with 15,000 of the best bred cattle. L. B. Harris, the banker of San Angiline, Tex., was the owner.

The Wabash passenger-train while passing the Forty-seventh street crossing yesterday morning struck an unknown laboring man, throwing him into the air. He fell alongside the track, and when picked up was unconscious, being badly injured about the head. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. He was taken to the hospital.

HYDE PARK.

The marriage of Mr. Zeb Ward Jr., of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Mamie Logan was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. E. S. Sibley, No. 5316 Jefferson avenue, Hyde Park. The bridesmaid was Miss Jessie Young, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the groomsman Dr. Lenow, of Little Rock. The Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, performed the ceremony. The wedding was private, only the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties being present. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Zeb Ward and Miss Ward, of Little Rock, the parents and sister of the groom, and Mr. B. B. Logan, of Rico, Colo., father of the bride. The presents were unusually numerous and elegant. The happy couple left last evening at 8:30 o'clock for Cincinnati, and upon the conclusion of the bridal trip will reside in Little Rock.

LAKE VIEW.

About the 1st of January the North Chicago City Railroad Company is going to run the cars on the Wells Street Line beyond Lincoln Park. Half of the cars are going to run out on Clark street to the city limits, and the other half will turn on Centre street and run on the line of the Lincoln avenue cars to the end of the track at the corner of Sheffield and Wrightwood avenues. Five extra cars will be put on the Wells street line, making fourteen cars in all; or, as stated above, seven will run on the "limits" and seven on the Lincoln avenue line. This is a move in the right direction, and will materially relieve the overcrowded cars, especially in the evening.

PULLMAN.

The Pullman Company are about to engage in the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of freight-cars, and have already received orders for some 4,000 cars. Work is now in progress on ten dining-cars for the Northern Pacific, and six dining and six sleeping-cars for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road. Enough orders are on hand to keep the shops busy for the next year, among the largest of which are sixty first-class and thirty-seven second-class passenger coaches for the Northern Pacific, and fifty passenger and twenty baggage and mail coaches for the West Shore Road.

CUMMINGS.

Mr. H. A. Hackney, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, has accepted the position of General Manager of a large iron and steel works to be erected at Portland, Ore. The company have a capital of $5,000,000. Mr. Hackney's salary will be $12,000 a year and all expenses. He is said to be one of the ablest men in the iron business in the United States.

A LOUD CALL.

The Rev. Mr. Behrends Called to Fill the Brooklyn Pulpit Vacated by Dr. Scudder at an Annual Salary of $10,000, Two Months' Vacation Every Year, and $1,000 Moving Expenses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19.—The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., for a number of years pastor of the Union Congregational Church, this city, has received a call to the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, L. I., at a salary of $10,000 a year, two months' yearly vacation, and $1,000 moving expenses. The Central Church of Brooklyn was formerly presided over by Dr. H. M. Scudder, now of Chicago, and Dr. Behrends was his choice as his successor in the Brooklyn pulpit. Dr. Behrends was 43 years old Monday, the day he was called to Brooklyn. He is a native of Holland, but came to this country in infancy. He was educated at Dennison University, Ohio, and Rochester Theological Seminary, and preached in the Baptist pulpit in Yonkers, N. Y., and Cleveland, O. While at Cleveland he became a Congregationalist, and his first pastorate under that creed was in the Union Church in this city. He is somewhat remarkable for eloquence and power of thought, and his pastorate here has attracted widespread attention. He resembles Beecher in personal appearance and diction, but his congregationalism is pure orthodox. He has declined offers from a wealthy church in Chicago, from the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, and two Brooklyn churches, and many others. His present salary is $7,000. It is believed that he will accept the $10,000, and that he will hold the place which Henry Ward Beecher once held among Congregationalist ministers.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 19.—A collision, caused by a misplaced switch, at Charlestown, N. H., on the Sullivan Railroad this morning caused considerable damage to rolling-stock and injured two brakemen, Michael Mack and Dennis Crowley. A freight-train bound north went on a siding to allow the mixed train, also bound north, to pass. Workmen failed to set the switch right, and the mixed train crashed into the freight-train.

AWARDED $2,500 DAMAGES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—The libel suit of Dr. F. W. Bathrick, of Battle Creek, against the *Post and Tribune*, growing out of the Anna Prosser abortion scandal case at Battle Creek, ended in the Superior Court this morning with a verdict of $2,500 damages.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL.

The largest variety of genuine cut-glass toilet-bottles in the city are for sale at the perfumatory of Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street. Filled with Dr. Price's unique perfumes, they make an elegant and useful Christmas present.

Don't fail to buy useful and elegant holiday gifts at Merker's pocketbook factory, 82 State street, second floor. Shopping satchels, cigar-cases, albums, etc., retailed at exceedingly low prices. All fancy boxes at a bargain.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

The largest variety of novelties for the holidays at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is always "in form" as a "Christmas" for either sex.

A beautiful rattan chair from the Wakefield, 260 Wabash, would please any one.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
William Thompson, Chicago	25
Mary Johnson, Chicago	27
Harrison Warren, Chicago	24
Josephine Thompson, Chicago	23
Henry H. Cone, Papillion, Neb	24
Ella M. Caskey, Bloom, Ill	24
Joseph Barker, Lemont	22
Annie Stoleer, Lemont	20
Heinrich Rasmussen, Chicago	24
Marie D. Harsen, Chicago	24
Henry Grice, Chicago	24
Lizzie Aldwertil, Chicago	28
Ernest Peterson, Chicago	23
Esther Surdman, Chicago	21
Albert Lindgren, Chicago	24
Lizzie Volk, Chicago	24
John Wilke, Chicago	27
Caroline W. Stune, Chicago	23
Daniel T. Flannery, Chicago	27
Matie Coan, Chicago	23
Edward H. Sears, Chicago	29
Margaret Flynn, Chicago	23
Samuel D. Rapp, Portland, Ill	23
Lavina Arnold, Northfield	21
Zeb Ward Jr., Little Rock, Ark	31
Mary L. Logan, Hyde Park	20
Walter Mooth, Kensington	24
Nellie Van Dam, Kensington	19
Andrew G. Johnson, Chicago	23
Betsey Anderson, Chicago	30
Charles F. Norting, Chicago	24
Caroline Gustafson, Chicago	17
Gustav E. Kranse, Chicago	23
Paulina Griebenow, Chicago	22
Fred Adelberg, Chicago	22
Jennie Wegener, Chicago	18
Fred Schroeder, Chicago	24
Anna Rosendorn, Chicago	23
Terrance Harvey, Chicago	28
Mary Crimmens, Chicago	21
Peter J. Schreck, Chicago	24
Anna Ehmer, Chicago	24
James W. Robinson, Chicago	30
Lizzie Turner, Chicago	23
August A. Hansen, Chicago	23
Ida Zerzow, Chicago	19
Prentice C. Furbush, Chicago	25
Eva Walker, Chicago	23
Edward Kelly, Chicago	26
Winnefred Fenelon, Chicago	24
Gustav Manowsky, Lake	23
Bertha Bleifuss, Lake	23
Nicolas Hartmann, Chicago	20
Josephine Biver, Chicago	24
Ozibre A. Rice, Chicago	25
Sarah A. Jarrett, Thornton	23
George Oestarhorse, Chicago	28
Lina Otto, Chicago	26
Rudolph Rossum, Chicago	23
Mary Zacel, Chicago	19
Herbert W. Bortree, Highland Park	23
Patience E. Burrell, Chicago	19
Thomas Kinsley, Chicago	23
Bridget Finn, Chicago	24

DEATHS.

WASHBURN—Dec. 18, Blanche M., wife of Frank Washburn, and daughter of Elijah S. and Mary Pinney, aged 20 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WENTSCH—Dec. 18, at 7 p. m., at 399 South Park-av., John M. Wentsch.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOPER—Dec. 18, at No. 2115 Indiana-av., of diphtheria, Willard Pope Soper, son of Alexander C. and Mary E. Soper, aged 9 years 2 months and 10 days.
Rome (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RINDSKOPF—Julia, beloved wife of Henry Rindskopf, of Cincinnati, O.
Funeral services from the Leland Hotel Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.
Cincinnati papers will please copy.

WALLACE—At Naperville, Ill., Dec. 18, Eva Ellsworth, only child of David C. and Lucelia B. Wallace, aged 3 years and 7 months.
Services at Naperville, Wednesday, the 20th, at 2 p. m.

COLLINS—Dec. 19, at 8 a. m., Minnie Gertrude, daughter of William J. and Anna M. Collins, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Funeral Thursday, at 1 p. m. Services at the house, No. 12 South Robey-st., and carriages to Graceland.

WECKLER—Adam Trueman, son of John C. and Mary Ann Weckler, of diphtheria, aged 1 year and 8 months.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 2 p. m., from residence, Clybourn-av. and Hoyne-st., Lake View.

WASHBURN—In this city, Dec. 18, Blanche M., wife of Frank Washburn, and daughter of E. S. and Mary Pinney.
Funeral at the Revere House at 12 o'clock m., on Thursday, Dec. 21.

HISHEN—Dec. 19, of consumption, at the residence of her mother, 95 William-st., Miss Kitty Hishen, aged 21 years and 4 days.
Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock sharp, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ROWAN—On the 19th inst., Thomas Rowan, aged 54 years 11 months and 19 days.
Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 20, from his late residence, 296 Franklin-st., to Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary. Born in County Mayo, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1827.
Cincinnati (O.) papers copy.

NEWKIRK—Dec. 18, 1882, Mrs. Lucy M. Newkirk, wife of Dr. A. B. Newkirk, aged 56 years.
Funeral from her late residence, corner Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., Hyde Park, this afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

McGRATH—Dec. 19, at No. 15 Brown-st., Margaret McGrath, aged 50 years. Sister of Mrs. Ald. Riordan.
Funeral from residence Thursday, at 10 o'clock to the Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. H. T. BYFORD WILL, ON ACcount of sickness, be unable to receive her friends tomorrow.

MRS. H. BRANCH WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Nutzhorn's Hall, 636 Milwaukee-av., when officers for the ensuing six months will be elected, as also an Executive Committee. All Republicans of the ward interested in an honest City Government are requested to attend.

THE LADIES OF THE WOMAN'S Christian Temperance Union of Twenty-second-st. find it necessary to inform the public that the "Brewers' Mission" is in no manner connected with their work or organization, and this notice seems imperative in order to prevent future conflict between our financial interests. MRS. H. R. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary, No. 33 Twenty-fifth-st.

W. B. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

Music-Boxes

At Popular Prices, in great variety, at

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,

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TOY BOXES for children. Small Music-Boxes, playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 airs. Large Music-Boxes, with various accompaniments. The SUBLIME HARMONIC MUSIC-BOX shown by us is superior to any other style made.

The greatest novelty is, however, the

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Great variety of Albums, Cigar Stands, Decanters, Swiss Cottages, etc., all with music. Any box selected from our stock cannot fail to make an acceptable

HOLIDAY GIFT!

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

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ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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AT

209 WABASH-AV.

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ITALIAN ART!

Marble and Alabaster Vases,
Roman Urns and Ornaments,
Terra Cotta,
Venetian and Inlaid Work.

Auction Sale Tomorrow (Thursday)

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Thursday, Dec. 21, 9:30 a. m.

Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Knit Goods

ONE THOUSAND LOTS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Dec. 20,

Commencing at 9:30 a. m.,

We shall sell at AUCTION, and guarantee every doz. regular and perfect,

700 CASES

Well Assorted

Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers,

Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's, in Leather and Rubber, all of the best.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st.

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Regular Weekly Sale

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Full lines of W. G., C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Decorated Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Glassware, Lamps, etc., etc.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Western Newspaper.

A Comprehensive, Progressive, Independent Republican Journal,

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In the future, as in the past, the best efforts of THE TRIBUNE will be devoted to the purification of the public service; the sweeping away of all unjust taxation, both National and local; to the maintenance of a sound currency; to the establishment of a good civil-service system; to the utmost economy in public expenditures; and to a rigid accountability in public trusts.

THE TRIBUNE wages war against all monopolies and combinations which deal unjustly with the people and rob them of their earnings by extortionate or dishonest charges. It advocates National as well as State supervision and regulation of railroads and their tariffs on freight and passengers. Experience shows that when left to themselves they commit extortion and oppression, and act towards the public without conscience or fairness.

Among the principal contents of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE are:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—A page of Editorial Note and Comment and compact review of the general news of the week.

NEWS-LETTERS from Washington and New York by well-informed observers; correspondence from contributors in London, Paris, and other centres of this country and in Europe.

A WEEKLY REVIEW of the doings of Congress and the Illinois Legislature during their sessions by our special reporters.

EDITORIALS—From one to two pages of thoughtful articles on political, social, scientific, and agricultural subjects by able and independent writers.

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THE MARKET REPORTS OF THE TRIBUNE are full, complete, and correct. THE TRIBUNE is by far the best Commercial Paper in Chicago.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is thus a valuable general newspaper for the family, for the farmer, and for the active business or professional man who cannot keep pace with detailed daily news, and especially for Western people. Its conductors will spare no effort not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

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Wreathing by the 100 or 1,000 yards. BOUQUET GREEN by the 100 pounds or by the ton.

JAMES KING, 73 Wabash-av., second floor.

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Fur-Lined Garments, Collars, Muffs, and Trimmings. Lowest prices in the city.

D'ANCONA, 133 State-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDY

Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st.

Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

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Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.

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Large variety and very low prices.

J. L. PATTERSON & Co., 81 Randolph-st.

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ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' hours, [illegible].

TRUNK

Tourists, Travelers, [illegible]. CHAS. T. WILT, For Trunks, Satchels, [illegible]. No. 144 State-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,

99 Madison-st.

Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

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OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cor. Lake St. & [illegible]. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

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ASPHYXIATED.

A Young Couple Found Dead in Their Room in Rochester, N. Y.

They Were Suffocated by Escaping Gas—Mystery Surrounding Their Identity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—At 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. Talty, proprietress of the City Hotel, at the corner of Court and St. Paul streets, heard Susan Dunn, a woman who works for her, groaning in a room on the second floor adjoining a room occupied by two of her boarders named William Latis and his wife, Katie Latis. When Mrs. Talty first heard the groaning she thought some children in the house were sick, but, on finding such not to be the case, she went to Mrs. Dunn's room and found her lying on the floor with her face near the crack at the bottom of the door. She lifted her into bed and gave her some stimulant, and then she for the first time smelled the odor of gas. As she reached the room occupied by Latis and wife she rapped on the door and called to them.

THERE WAS NO RESPONSE,

and she hurriedly procured a pass-key and unlocked the door. She discovered the room to be filled with illuminating gas. She raised the window, and then found that gas was escaping from the only burner in the room, the stop-cock having been left wide open. She closed it, hurried to the door of another boarder named William Cox, and told him to hasten out, as she could not arouse Latis and wife. Cox went into the room and shook Latis and called to him, but neither received an answer nor saw any signs of life. At the request of Mrs. Talty he then ran to the Osborne House and telegraphed for Dr. Buckly. He received word back that the Doctor could not come before 8 o'clock. He went back to the house and started out for some other physician, finally getting Dr. Hayward. While he was away

ANOTHER BOARDER

notified Policeman John Dana, and he went for Dr. Pierce. The physicians and Mr. Dana carried Latis and wife into the front room and applied every known remedy to resuscitate them, but, after half an hour's effort, found that they were beyond any human help. Coroner Danforth was notified, and, after taking the evidence as narrated, the jury rendered a verdict that they died from suffocation by illuminating gas, no blame attaching to any other parties. According to the evidence, it appeared that Latis was about 25 years of age, and was a laborer; that his wife was 19, and worked in a dressmaking shop on Main street. They came here from Richfield about two months ago, since when they boarded at the City Hotel, and always seemed content and happy. They were both said to be

REGULAR IN THEIR HABITS,

and retired last night at 9 o'clock. The theory of their death is that, after turning off the gas, the stop-cock was accidentally turned and they went to sleep before noticing the escape of the gas. The only door in the room was locked, and the key was under their mattress. When found they were lying in natural positions, and there was not the sign of a struggle. They had packed their trunks, intending to go home for Christmas. The only unexplained circumstance connected with the sad affair is that letters were found in their trunk that cast an uncertainty upon their identity. One was addressed Katie A. Morgan. The letter-head showed that it came from S. S. Morgan, of the firm of Morgan & Bronner, of Waterville, Oneida County. The other letter was

A PARTIALLY WRITTEN EPISTLE

signed "Your son, Thomas Doyle," and the unsealed envelope was directed Thomas Doyle, Sangerfield, Oneida County. Letters have been found among the effects of the deceased showing that the woman was an heiress to considerable property, and that S. S. Morgan and a lawyer named N. A. Pierce are interested in the disposition of the property.

Latest news shows that their true names are not Latis, but his name is Thomas Doyle and she is Katie Morgan, both children of respectable parents. His parents opposed his marriage with her in Oneida County, and they ran away and came here, but there is no positive evidence that they were ever married.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Complete List of Those Made This Year.

The following is a complete list of the streets improved this year, the material used in each case being designated:

Ashland avenue, Lake street to Chicago avenue, macadam.
Ann street, Madison to Washington, cedar blocks.
Ada street, Madison to Washington, cedar blocks.
Alley south and adjoining Benton place, Medina stone.
Alley north and south through Block 6, Medina stone.
Alley from Sixteenth to Eighteenth streets, Indiana to Prairie avenue, asphalt blocks.
Alley through Block 1, School Section, cedar blocks.
Alley from Sixteenth to Eighteenth streets, Michigan to Indiana avenue, asphalt blocks.
Alley east of Dearborn street, Madison to Monroe, cedar blocks.
Alley through Block 7, Fort Dearborn Addition, Medina stone.
Bishop court, Madison street to Washington, cedar blocks.
Benton place, State street to Wabash avenue, Medina stone.
Calumet avenue, Eighteenth street to Twentieth, macadam.
Centre avenue, Blue Island to Twenty-second street, cedar blocks.
Calumet avenue, Twentieth street to Twenty-first, macadam.
Cass street, Kinzie to northern terminus, cedar blocks.
Clybourn avenue, Division street to North avenue, cedar blocks.
Clark street, North avenue to North Park avenue, cedar blocks.
Centre avenue, Hubbard street to Chicago avenue, cedar blocks.
Clark street, Chicago avenue to Division street, cedar blocks.
Carpenter street, Milwaukee avenue to George street, cedar blocks.
Centre avenue, Madison street to Van Buren, cedar blocks.
Centre avenue, Van Buren street to Blue Island, curbing.
California avenue, Madison street to Twelfth, macadam.
Calhoun place, Clark street to La Salle, asphalt blocks.
Court place, Fifth avenue to Franklin street, Medina stone.
Calhoun place, Fifth avenue to Franklin street, Medina stone.
Centre street, Clark to Sedgwick, cedar blocks.
Centre avenue, Taylor street to Twelfth, cedar blocks.
Congress street, Loomis street to Ashland avenue, macadam.
Calumet avenue, Twenty-third street to Twenty-ninth, cedar blocks.
Congress street, Ashland avenue to Ogden, macadam.
East half Canal street, Lake to Fulton, Medina stone.
Cedar street, Rush street to Lake-Shore drive, curbing.
Dearborn street, Sixteenth to Twenty-second, curbing.
Delaware place, Rush street to Pine, curbing.
Eighteenth street, Indiana avenue to Calumet, macadam.
Eugenie street, Wells to Sedgwick, cedar blocks.
Erie street, Clark street to river, cedar blocks.
Elm street, Rush street to Lake-Shore drive, curbing.
Forest avenue, Thirty-first street to Douglas avenue, macadam.
Fourteenth street, State street to Indiana avenue, macadam.
Fulton street, Leavitt street to Western avenue, curbing.
Franklin street, Illinois to Ontario, cedar blocks.
Harrison street, Centre avenue to Ogden, macadam.
Hubbard court, State street to Michigan avenue, macadam.
Haddock place, Fifth avenue to Franklin street, Medina stone.
Hoyne avenue, Lake street to Indiana, cedar blocks.
Hoyne avenue, Madison street to Lake, cedar blocks.
Indiana avenue, Twenty-ninth street to Thirtieth, asphalt blocks.
Indiana street, Clark to River, cedar blocks.
Indiana avenue, Fourteenth street to Eighteenth, macadam.
Jefferson street, Madison to Van Buren street, cedar blocks.
Jackson street, Rockwell to Sacramento street, macadam.
Kinzie street, La Salle avenue to river, Medina stone.
Lincoln street, Jackson to Ogden avenue, cedar blocks.
Loomis street, Congress to Twelfth, cedar blocks.
Lincoln street, Adams to Indiana, macadam.
Lincoln street, Indiana to Chicago avenue, macadam.
Law avenue, Harrison street to northern terminus, curbing.
Lake Park avenue, Thirty-first street to Thirty-third street, cedar blocks.
Michigan street, State to Cass, cedar blocks.
Market street, Kinzie to Division, cedar blocks.
Monroe street, State to Wabash avenue, granite blocks.
Monroe street, Canal to Halsted, cedar blocks.
Michigan street, Clark to Dearborn, cedar blocks.
Morgan street, Harrison to Washington, cedar blocks.
Monroe street, Western avenue, Potwin's subdivision, macadam.
May street, Madison to Fulton, cedar blocks.
North avenue, Wells street to Clark, cedar blocks.
Nineteenth street, Halsted to Centre avenue, cedar blocks.
North Park avenue, Menomonee to Centre street, asphalt.
Oakley avenue, Lake street to Kinzie, macadam.
Prairie avenue, Thirty-first street to Thirty-third, macadam.
Polk street, Halsted to Clinton, cedar blocks.
Park avenue, Ashland to Leavitt street, cedar blocks.
Superior street, Wells to Pine, cedar blocks.
Sangamon street, Monroe to Milwaukee avenue, cedar blocks.
School street, east line Block 1 to western terminus, cedar blocks.
Taylor street, Canal to Blue Island avenue, cedar blocks.
Thirty-first street, South Park avenue to Cottage Grove, macadam.
Twenty-first street, Michigan avenue to Calumet, macadam.
Thirty-seventh street, Cottage Grove avenue to Lake, macadam.
Twelfth street, Wabash avenue to Michigan, cedar blocks.
Thirteenth street, State to Michigan avenue, cedar blocks.
Sixteenth street, Clark to State, Medina stone.
Twenty-sixth street, Halsted to Wentworth avenue, cedar blocks (not complete).
Thirty-first street, Halsted to Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad tracks, cedar blocks.
Twenty-second street, Indiana avenue to South Park, cedar blocks.
Twenty-fifth street, South Park avenue to Cottage Grove, cedar blocks.
Twenty-fourth street, State to South Park avenue, cedar blocks.
Thirty-third street, Cottage Grove, eastern terminus, cedar blocks.
Union Park place, from Lake street to Arbor place, macadam.
Union street, from Madison street to Carroll avenue, cedar blocks.
Walnut street, from Leavitt street to Western avenue, curbing.
Wabash avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-first street, asphalt blocks.
Winchester avenue, from Madison to Jackson street, curbing.
Wesson street, from Chicago avenue to Oak street, cedar blocks.

The totals in miles of the different kinds of pavement were as follows: Cedar blocks, 21½; asphalt, 2; macadam, 8; Medina stone and granite, 2; curbing and grading, 2; grand total, 35½ miles.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A List of Grants Made Yesterday to Inventors in This Region.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The following patents were today issued to Northwestern inventors:

Allison, J. J., Rock Falls, Ills., check rower.
Althouse, M. J., Waupun, Wis., clothes-wringer.
Baltzley, H. H., Assumption, Ill., fly-brush for doors.
Bean, H. F., Jackson, Mich., leveling-rod and outtape.
Beans, A., Roscoe, Ia., car-coupling.
Benton, T. P., La Crosse, Wis., windmill.
Brooks, F. W., Oak Grove, Wis., car-coupling.
Chalmers, D. W., Springfield, Ill., watch regulator.
Coe, A. D., Chicago, Ill., watch case.
Collier, L., Flint, Mich., fire escape.
Conway, G. M., Milwaukee, Wis., cut-off valve gear.
Cook, P. T., assignor to Boralumine Company, Grand Rapids, preparation for covering walls, ceilings, etc.
Daniels, J. F., Decatur, Ill., stand and tank for vapor stoves.
Davis, D. L., Pana, Ill., gasoline burner for cook stoves.
Gates, E. W., Chicago, Ill., stone-breaker and ore-crusher.
Gates, R. D., Chicago, Ill., pulverizing machine.
Gurney, F. A., Chicago, Ill., clamp for wire-tighteners and wire-splicer.
Hamilton, B. R., Lincoln, Ill., shade-roller gage.
Hannan, A., Milwaukee, Wis., wagon.
Hawthorne, T. H., Mendota, Ill., two-wheeled vehicle.
Henderson, G. A., Decatur, Ill., tight and loose pulley for round belts or cables.
Hoehn, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., soldering-lamp.
Holem, J. N., Plymouth, Ind., churn.
Holton, S. M., Battle Creek, Mich., label and ticket receptacle.
Jackson, S. W., Chicago, Ill., heating drum for lamp stoves.
Karr, J. K., assignor of one-half to R. H. Wills, Freeport, Ill., corner iron for carriage seats.
Knowles, J. A., assignor of one-half to H. E. Sibley, Towanda, Ill., automatic grain measure.
Louis, F. A., Minneapolis, Minn., lifting-jack.
Nickum, S. B., Marion, Ind., railway switch.
Ogborn, H., assignor to R. C. Ogborn and R. W. Nye, Richmond, Ind., culinary vessel.
Ogborn, M., Richmond, assignor of one-half to S. Watson, Dublin, Ind., seed-separator.
Osborne, E. F., St. Paul, Minn., outlet for tanks of steam-heating apparatus and steam-piping for buildings.
Ott, L. W., Indianapolis, Ind., bed-lounge.
Porter, J. E., Ottawa, Ill., hay-fork.
Reed, C. O., Chicago, Ill., gusset for wearing apparel.
Shay, E., Boyne, Mich., universal joint.
Sheffield, George S., Three Rivers, Mich., hand-car.
Smith, E. B., assignor of one-half to P. H. Gilkey, Richland, Mich., lamp-lighter.
Smith, W. B., Clayton, Ill., washing-machine.
Stoffel, Simon, Nale, Ill., paper-bag holder.
Strait, R. E., Galesburg, Mich., tubular well.
Strunk, D., Janesville, Wis., assignor to Minneapolis Harvester Works, of Minnesota, grain-binder.
Swan, L. R., Oxford, Ind., wrench.
Talmadge, G. W., Golden Prairie, Ia., cattle stanchion.
Torrant, Esau, Muskegon, Mich., sewing-machine table.
Vinson, J. J., Waveland, Ind., car-coupling.
Wilson, C. R., Detroit, Mich., vehicle spring.
Wilson, J. W., Ashmore, Ill., cultivator.
Zimmerling, A. F., Milwaukee, Wis., combined fluting and polishing iron.
Zschech, G. N., Indianapolis, Ind., belt-tightener.

NO FOUL PLAY.

William Shandon's Death Was Caused by a Fall.

Deputy-Coroner Shanahan held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Town of Lake Police Station on the body of William Shandon, who was found in a dying condition Sunday night and died Monday morning, a few hours later. The evidence adduced failed to develop the murder theory; nevertheless, many of Mr. Shandon's friends still believe that he met his death in a different manner than accidental, as the jury found it to be. The case is wrapped in a mystery that probably will never be solved, and the most rigid examination of the witnesses failed to add anything new to what has already been published in these columns. The ditch where Shandon was said to have fallen into is but four feet in depth. That a fall from the sidewalk into this ditch would cause a fracture of the skull four inches long seems highly absurd. When Shandon was last seen he was going south, and if he fell into the ditch he would have fallen on his left side, as the distance is too short to admit of a somerset being performed. If he was hit with some blunt instrument, as many think he was, in all probability this would cause him to turn and fall on his right side. Over the right ear and extending to the base of the brain a large fracture was visible. The left side of the face and head wore the same expression as when the deceased was in life, which is a feature that excited the curiosity of all who witnessed the post-mortem. Shandon was a sober man when he went into Chambers' saloon, having not drank stimulants for months. While in there he had two drinks of whisky, and if this amount would make him intoxicated the whisky at the Stock-Yards must be a powerful fluid.

Caroline Shandon, the wife of the deceased, testified that he left home Sunday evening to go to Chambers' saloon to fight Jones. He was brought home at 9:30 o'clock, and was paralyzed. Dr. Hull was called in and said her husband looked as if he were suffering from a dose of poison. Jones and the deceased indulged in a fight some three weeks ago on account of Mrs. Langtry. Jones said he would whip Shandon the first time he saw him.

William Chambers, the owner of the saloon, testified that he saw the deceased Sunday night in the saloon. Jones and Williston were present. There was some talk about betting and Shandon left. A few minutes later some one came in and said a man had fallen into the ditch and would get frozen. Jones and Ferguson went out and carried the deceased to his home.

Patrick Allen testified that he saw the deceased Sunday night on Ashland avenue, and saw him stagger on the sidewalk, and then fall into the ditch. Witness picked him up and put him on the sidewalk, and then sent for help. Jones and Ferguson came to his assistance, and took him home.

Daniel Galvin and Patrick Mannion testified to the same effect.

John Williston testified that he and deceased were in Chambers' saloon Sunday night. Deceased called witness a liar, and a fight was about to ensue when the couple were parted. Shortly after Shandon went out. Witness did not hear of his death until Monday night.

Robert Jones testified to the quarrel about Mrs. Langtry, and in a general way to the facts already mentioned. He next saw the deceased in the ditch, his head resting on the west bank. The deceased was not drunk while in the saloon.

Dr. Hull testified that he had attended the deceased, who died from an injury to the brain, and Dr. Krost swore to the same effect. The stomach of the deceased was not examined, it being proved beyond a doubt that the fracture of the skull was what caused his death. The jury after deliberating a few minutes concluded that Shannon's death was accidental, caused by falling from the sidewalk, and recommended that the men who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the affair be released.

Most violent explosions of coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3601 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3227 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
803 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WALLET CONTAINING some money. Call at O'BRIEN'S Galleries, 208 Wabash-av.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS 12 OR 15 IN number. By returning same suitable reward will be given. F. P. O'NEILL, Twenty-seventh-st. and Johnson-av.

LOST—TOP OF BRACELET, TWO DIamonds and ruby. If left at Sherman House office will be rewarded.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S DIAMOND pin. Liberal reward at 225 Thirty-first-st.

$2 REWARD — LOST — A RECEIPT-book. Brink's Express Company.

$20 FOR RETURN OF OVERCOAT taken from 42 Ogden-av., and no questions asked.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT $25 TO $1,000 TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities; low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., and good security. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WANTING CONFIDENTIAL loans call at Room 10, 137 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON GOOD CITY property; state value of property and location. W 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500, $2,000 ON A GOOD brick house and lot on West Adams-st., worth $5,500. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate at 6 per cent; money in hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

ART FURNITURE—

568 568 568 SHERMAN, GANSON & CO 568 568 568

Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

AN ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT consisting of chamber sets, book cases, cylinder desks, pier mirrors, all new, and cheap to close. 11 South Canal-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—

The entire

FURNITURE

Of a seven-room flat, taken under foreclosure, at auction Thursday, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., at our salesrooms, 111 and 113 Wabash-av., by order of Constable Beale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OLD CARPTTS FOR SALE AT THE Windsor European Hotel; 25 cents per yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

I HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS MINING property to negotiate with good party; property will bear investigation, and is well located for immediate profit. Address S 20, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE SECOND-HAND COUPE ROCKaway, in very fine order; must be sold at once for party leaving the city. Call at KEAN & LINES, 263 and 265 Wabash-av., and see it. Price, $250.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND ONE pony. CHAS. COUNSELMAN & CO., Union Stock-Yards.

HORSES WINTERED IN COUNRTY in good shape, cheap; grain twice a day. Apply at livery 609 West Madison-st. Telephone 7111. BUSHNELL & BASSLER.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or particular hours to suit the convenience of pupils. Individual and private instruction. Practice on type-writer without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK COLlege of Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and night school; special attention given to each pupil; instruction by correspondence. Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—B. A. H.: YOURS REceived. Yes, and request granted. Am all alone. Forget and forgive as far as possible that which I would give all to undo, and I will ever be your G. B.

PERSONAL—X X X X: THURSDAY should have been Tuesday. If today (Wednesday) will suit telegraph, if not, accept for Friday. BEPPO.

PERSONAL—RICHARD, WHO TOOK certain jewelry, can best escape legal punishment and realize most money by dealing with the owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

RUSH-ST.—Near Ohio, elegant 3-story and basement stone-front houses, with all modern conveniences; price, $12,500 each. The houses cost more than this to build, to say nothing of the lot, and rent for $1,200 per year. They are in fine order.

ERIE-ST.—East of State, fine 3-story 25-foot brick house, with brown stone trimmings, in perfect order, and having modern improvements. Possession immediately.

SUPERIOR-ST.—Near St. Clair, 2-story and basement octagon and plain stone-front houses, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc; price $8,000 each, on easy terms; rent for $800 each.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—

Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125; $80.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $90.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125; $95.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50x125; $70.
State-st., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, east front, 50x120; $127.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., 96x140; $90.

BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Near Sixteenth-st., basement-cottage, lot 25x100 feet.

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., 2-story frame building, with brick house in rear, lot 25x125 feet to alley.

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Corner of Fifteenth-st., 77x134 feet; also vacant lot near Eighteenth-st., cheap.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WAbash-av., near Thirty-third-st., lot 50x160; below market price if taken at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

OFFERS WANTED FOR

ALDINE SQUARE HOUSES—We are requested by the owner to procure offers for three houses in this beautiful park. Two are two-story and basement and one a three-story and basement stone-front house. They have all the modern conveniences, are in good order, and can be bought separately or together at a bargain.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK STORE and dwelling, No. 2732 Cottage Grove-av., at a sacrifice if taken soon. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

FULTON-ST. LOTS—24x150 feet; $800 to $1,000.
WALNUT-ST. LOTS—24x125 feet; $600 to $800.
CARROLL-AV. LOTS—24x150 feet; $600 each.
LAKE-ST. LOTS—Full size; $750 to $1,000.
LAKE-ST. LOTS—25x250 feet; $1,250 each.

All the above desirable residence lots are situated in the neighborhood of Sacramento-st. station, between Western-av. and Central Park, are accessible by steam-cars (time from depot 15 minutes—fare 5¾ cents), also Lake-st. cars, and can be bought on terms to suit purchasers at low interest.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — JACKSON-ST., NEAR Sangamon, 10-room frame house in excellent condition, with 25 foot lot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-third-st.—Fine two-story and basement brick house, splendidly arranged, 4 rooms on parlor floor, all with outside light, and in perfect order; all modern conveniences. Can be bought with or without fine gold cornices, large mirrors, elegant furniture, etc.; without furniture, $15,000. Lot 25 feet, full depth.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 3-STORY, ATTIC, AND basement marble front residence, 30 Ogden-av. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2734 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front, only $10,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

ADAMS-ST.—Elegant 2-story and mansard brick house, all modern improvements, lot 36x125 feet, good brick barn; near Laflin-st.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW 2-STORY BRICK houses built separate with large lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $3,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

BARGAIN—DEARBORN-AV.—50x150 feet on Dearborn-av., between Maple and Elm, at a decided bargain for cash. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BARGAIN—FOUR 2-story and basement brick residences on West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FINE INVESTMENT IN business blocks. Good location. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block, 166 La Salle-st.

WESTERN-AV.—One lot 25 feet west front, near Kinzie-st.

DILLER-ST.—One lot 25 feet east front, near Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF real estate for sale is now ready. Mailed post-paid on application. The list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

DEARBORN-AV.—The most desirable as well as the cheapest single lot left on the avenue, situated south of Goethe-st., and faces east; price $250 per foot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 BRICK HOUSES, NEAR Fifty-first-st., on School-st.; a good investment. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—1,136 ACRES, SITuated in Champaign County, Illinois, all in one body, seven miles east of Rantoul and half a mile north of the Town of Gifford, on the Wabash R. R.; well-improved and partly tile-drained. Apply to H. D. CORLIES, Rantoul, Ill.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRE TRACT OF yellow pine land on tide water, gulf coast; saw-mill now cutting; market good; stock of seasoned lumber, 600,000 feet; about $15,000; owner retiring. Address W 74, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 166 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—WILL GIVE $2,000 CASH for the best piece of improved property I can get about two miles from Court-House. Address W 47, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

59 RUSH-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and nicely-furnished warm room, with first-class board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE furnished room, with best table board.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, with board.

267 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT alcove, also large single room, with good board, convenient to business centre.

321 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINE rooms, good board, and pleasant home for young men at moderate prices.

SOUTH SIDE.

123 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; also one large room for four gentlemen at very reasonable terms.

206 THIRTY-FIRST-ST. — PRIVATE family, room with first-class board; gentlemen only.

1209 WABASH-AV.—WARM ROOMS with first-class board for gentlemen.

1250 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms with board; also day board; terms reasonable.

WEST SIDE.

29 PARK-AV.—2 OR 3 CONNECTING rooms unfurnished, with or without board; one furnished for lady employed during day. References.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE BY TWO young gentlemen desiring pleasant quarters; private family preferred, vicinity of Ashland-av. W 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTS WANT PERmanently well-furnished comfortable room, with board, not to exceed $6.50, within 15 minutes' walk to business centre; give particulars. Address W 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — $25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS furnished house of 10 rooms, including fine piano, No. 607 West Monroe-st., $85 per month. Inquire on premises, or at 188 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—18 UNION PARK-PLACE, with 11 rooms, octagon brick, and modern improvements. 146 La Salle-st. HARRIS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FREEMAN & CO., RENTAL AND REAL-ESTATE AGENCY, Room 9 Times Building.

18-room boarding-house, Wabash-av.
14-room house, Wabash-av.
11-room house, Groveland Park-av. All furnished.
Houses, flats, and rooms, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, ROOM 411 First National Bank Building, 8-room, 2-story frame dwelling with barn, 115 Drexel-boulevard; furnace, laundry, and cellar.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, 214 Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av., $35. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, NEWLY CARpeted throughout; will sell carpets and part of the furniture if desired; possession immediately; location, Dearborn-av, north of Chicago-av. Address W 62, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city, unfurnished and furnished; large boarding-houses and flats; furniture for sale; bargains. M. P. BURNHAM, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-st., second floor, 40x80, and basement 40x110, with or without power, together or separate. Apply at same building.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH ONE FLAT, 35 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, one flat 28 Fillmore-st.
$8 per month, one flat 453 Western-av.
$13 per month, one flat 517 Western-av.
Inquire 9 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, MADISON SQUARE; 984 West Madison-st., a desirable suite of 5 all light rooms, on second floor, $25; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-room flat, second floor, 384 Fulton-st. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SEAVERNS' buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; suites of 4 to 10 rooms, from $25 to $50 per month. Agent will be found in Room 1, 2208 Wabash-av., to show rooms.

TO RENT—NICE FLATS, THREE OR six rooms each, on State, near Thirty-fifth-st. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES:
295, 318, and 330 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., flats, 7 rooms.
231 Fremont-st., near Webster-av., 2-story brick house.
738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, 4 rooms.
864 West Madison-st., near Hoyne, 7-room flat.
860 West Madison-st., rear 2-story frame house, 10 rooms.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; house under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front rooms with fire, at reasonable rates, at 165 East Adams-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FLAT of 5 rooms at the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOME double furnished room, also a front suite of five rooms unfurnished, in the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from the Matteson and Leland Houses.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Michigan-av., elegantly furnished alcove and other rooms; modern conveniences; very desirable.

TO RENT—SPLENDID SUITE FURnished complete for housekeeping, or will sell furniture. References required. 265 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A COMfortable room, centrally located and at reasonable rates for the winter, go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED alcove room at 217 Michigan-av.; first-class in every respect.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed corner room; also a single room. Room 17, 47 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; rent low. 3523 Stanton-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN SEAVERNS' buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., single or en suite. Agent will be found in Room 1, 2208 Wabash-av., to show rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
130 South Green-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $33.50.
174 South Green-st., first floor, 7 rooms, $27.50.
358 West Jackson-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $37.50.
326 West Randolph-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $30.
737 West Lake-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
Also a large list of others, varying daily.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing more room than they can use will rent a furnished room. 444 Warren-av.

TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, bath and all conveniences; new flat; terms reasonable. 480 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM and two unfurnished at No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—634 WEST ADAMS-ST., TO adults only, cheap for the winter, a nice suite of rooms, unfurnished, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—283 WEST LAKE-ST., TWO-story frame, 10 rooms, newly painted and papered. E. BATCHELLER, 153 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED room, for gentleman, in private family. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV.—A new first-class 3-story dwelling. Rent $85 per month. Apply on the premises or Room 13 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—2 SINGLE ROOMS AT 701 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
86 Wabash-av., 6-story and basement brick and iron building, near Washington-st.
241 State-st., corner Jackson, elegant store.
Four small brick stores on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., suitable for retail business; will rent to good tenants at low rates.
49 La Salle-st., second and third floors, together or separate; good vaults; suitable for business or office purposes.
163 and 165 Fifth-av., second, third, and fourth floors, together or separate; hydraulic elevator to be put in.
781 West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., small brick store; good retail location.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 STORES AND basements, front, at Dearborn-st. and Fourth-av. P. KALISH, 291 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES, in good repair, 981 West Madison-st. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER STORE and basement, 21x58, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; only 45. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM—CHEAP TO A young lawyer. 71 Honore Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK building on southeast corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and the Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & P. R. R. tracks, suitable for ice or packing house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD LOcation between Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth-sts., east of State and west of Calumet-av., a house containing about 12 rooms. Address 1413 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room by 2 young men in a private family, on North or South Side, within 15 minutes' walk from business centre. Will give best of references. Please state price. Address W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR three single gentlemen in a private family, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth-st., between State-st. and Grand boulevard. W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping; will exchange for care of flat, laundry work, or cash. Address X 8, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of stock in a wholesale crockery house. Must give references. Address DRENNEN, STARR & EVERETT, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—5 YOUNG MEN, SOUTH Water-st. commission house; $12 per week; chance for advancement. Room 13, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—5 YOUNG MEN WILLING to work for advancement in wholesale business; wages $11.20 a week. Applications received Office No. 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR OFFICE work; experience not necessary; $35 made per month; $20 required. Room 13, 167 South Clark-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN for gas, steam-fitting, and plumbing. Best of references required. MOUAT & SHELEY, 112 Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—6 GOOD CORNICE MEN and one foreman for cornice-shop; high wages and steady work to the right sort of workmen. State where you have worked and how long. Address Cornice Works, Tribune office.

WANTED — COMPETENT HORSEshoers at the Chicago West Division Railway Company's shoeing-shop, corner Washington-boulevard and Stanton-st., West Side. THOMAS LEGGETT, foreman.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Bruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 288 South Water-st.

Remember, we ship over the only direct railway line. No delay. No changes of cars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — TO ENGAGE A GOOD salesman for city trade; must be of good address, genteel, and willing to work hard; business has been established many years, and offers large pay to the proper party. Address W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman thoroughly acquainted with the Iowa and Minnesota trade (dry goods and general). Good salary to the right party. W 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT YOUNG MAN to tie up packages, at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison.

WANTED—A PARTY SOLICITING mill and machinery trade to sell a first-class specialty on commission; article small. Address W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—NAMES OF GOOD BOYS to carry morning papers. Call at Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do plain cooking in a railroad restaurant; good wages to a good steady woman who understands her business. Call at once. BILLY ROGERS, Wabash House, 515 Root-st., Union Stock Yards. Take State-st. cars.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing. 2504 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 2430 INDIANA-AV., A girl; must be a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. References required. 640 West Jackson-st., Flat D.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework. English or German preferred; good pay to one fully competent. 136 Loomis.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. 3153 Portland-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in the country; family small, wages good; German preferred. Call 514 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two; must be good plain cook; wages $3 per week. Call at 517 Warren-av., or at office 26 West Washington-st. SPENCER.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, WHO have good references, of every nationality, can get good places in city, suburbs, and country at once. 10 Haverly's Theatre. 105 Monroe-st.; take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS ASsistant in dental office; must live at home with her parents. Address in own handwriting, stating wages required. GEO. H. CUSHING, 34 Monroe.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR the "Ladies' Monthly Protector," a new invention; $150 per month easily made. Send stamp for full information. Ladies' Undergarment M'f'g Co., 156 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS

We are about changing our styles of cases, we will sell what organs we have on hand of present styles at price of second-hand instruments. We have also a number of second-hand organs from $25 to $50—$5 per month until paid. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS!

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

WEBER, DECKER & CO., HAINES BROS.,

Square and Uprights. Good as New.

$100 to $200 less than cost of manufacture.

BOXED AND SHIPPED FREE.

FIRST FLOOR. OPEN EVENINGS.

CHICAGO PIANO STORAGE CO., 90 East Van Buren-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.,

ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY WESTERN FIRM MANUFACTURING THEIR OWN PIANOS.

Buy an instrument from first hand of the Manufacturer.

Compare our prices for a strictly first-class Piano with those of dealers who are paying a bounty to Eastern Manufacturers.

THE ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS ARE POSITIVELY MATCHLESS.

WAREROOMS, 175 WABASH-AV.

EVENINGS—

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISMAS, THAT THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SON'S pianos are equal to any made; are in use in thousands of families, schools, and seminaries in all parts of the United States and Canada; a fine assortment now on hand; uprights and squares; easy payments. Please call, examine, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCHAAF & CO., Warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
1 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ octave, $175.
1 Julius Bauer & Co., 7⅓ octave, $165.
1 Vose & Sons', 7⅓ octave, $185.
And several others by different makers, uprights and squares; prices $150 to $200 each; payments $7 to $10 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st. corner Morgan. Open evenings.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.	PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS	NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS
Sold on installments if required.	Sold on installments if required. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

PIANOS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

during the next two weeks. We offer our entire stock of fine pianos at a very small percentage above cost. Rare bargains in some that have been a little used.

KRANICH & BACH UNRIVALED PIANOS.
BRIGGS UPRIGHT PIANOS.
First-class and at low prices.
BRIGGS BABY UPRIGHT.
The best small piano in the world.
We guarantee to save any purchaser a large amount.
Every piano warranted for five years.
EDWARD M. READ & CO., 295 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—FIVE SINGERS AND ONE Wilson machine, $10 each; warranted for one year. 10 Haverly's Theatre, 105 Monroe-st.; take elevator.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced shipping or entry clerk. Reference, Wilson Bros. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good habits and city reference as shipping or bill clerk; speaks German and English; salary moderate. Address S 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN HONEST sober young man 23 years of age, good penman, and has some knowledge of bookkeeping, would like work in some office or wholesale establishment. References and security if desired. W 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands bookkeeping and has had experience as manager of a wholesale business, desires a situation other than bookkeeping; is a good penman. Address W 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class clothing-man; has had a large experience as a stock-keeper, and also commands some trade. City references given. Address W 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class double-entry bookkeeper of seven years' practical city experience; salary $1,200. W 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (25) with experience in grain or commission house; speaks English and German. City reference. Address W 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXpert stenographer; railroad or newspaper work preferred. Address W 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 18, from Scotland; fair education; highest references. Apply to A C, 287 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED— IN WHOLEsale or retail jewelry by a young man of experience. Address W 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAW OFfice by stenographer, who can be of service. Address W 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede boy 24 years of age; is of good habits; is willing to work at any kind of work in wholesale or retail house or office, and wishes to learn the business. Address W 80, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED man, as coachman or teamster; is fully competent and has best city reference. Apply to RILEY MACK, 495 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; first-class city references; 12 years' experience in this city; single. Please address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a colored man who understands taking care of horses. Best of references. Address W 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook. References. Call at 495 State-st., upstairs, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent dressmaker, sewing and light housework; where can use piano preferred. W 88, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to wash or iron in a laundry. Call at 151 West Indiana-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SAVING cook, capable of the whole charge of cooking in first-class boarding-house. Call for three days at the Merchants' Hotel, corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second or chamber work and plain sewing or to take care of children. W 85, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FASHionable dress and cloak maker to go in family; work done at home. 1236 Wabash-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a small family. Address L, or call at 14 Boston-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEkeeper or nurse by a competent lady. Address MRS. B. B. THURSTON, Evanston, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CATERER WANTED WITH SOME means to fix up restaurant in rear of a first-class bar; location desirable in all respects. Call at 77 East Van Buren-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH buys a fine, well-stocked store on South Side; well located. Address J. G. COOK, 155 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A THIRD OR A HALF INterest in the Quincy (Ill.) Herald is for sale to some man who is thoroughly capable to manage the business department of the paper. The paper is doing a good paying business. A thorough business man is what I want. No other need apply. Address H. N. WHEELER, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 411, First National Bank Building, furniture and lease of an 18-room, in good locality on Wabash-av.; income, $225; rent, $108; terms easy; value, $2,300.

FORCED SALE—STAPLE MERCHANdise, $2,000; old established city business; might exchange in part. W. H. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED grocery of six years' standing, on one of the principal streets of the South Side. W 79, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACTIVE MAN—Half interest in good business; a rare chance. Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — FURNITURE-factory in full operation, in a good location, 63-65 Oak-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—STOCK DRY GOODS, MILlinery, and notions; corner store; one of the best locations on West Side. R 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN good location; old stand; rent, with rooms, $30. R 91, Tribune office.

HARDWARE—WANTED A GENERAL stock of hardware to sell on commission in a live town in Dakota. Address W 51, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE BOARDing-house near corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., furnished, on very liberal terms, to May. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

$500 BUYS A LIGHT, NEAT MANUfacturing office business paying well; legitimate; suitable for lady or gentleman; good reasons for selling. Address W 71, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-thirds interest in and the management of a well established and lucrative manufacturing business; no further capital required; stock to the amount of $300 included in sale; rare chance for an energetic party. Address R 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 TO manage lumber yard in Mobile, Ala.; stock on hand 500,000 feet. Address W 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR A STANDard theatrical enterprise now playing in this city;

TIME ALL FILLED

in the leading cities, and doing a remunerative business. Present sole manager wishes to go in advance of company, and needs a reliable gentleman to act as treasurer and associate manager. Apply at once, between 10 and 12 a. m., at Room 293 Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—PARTNER TO EXTEND business of an established necessity for mill and elevator men; $1,000. W 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $4,000; I would sell a half interest in a hotel of 70 rooms in the heart of the business centre, with a good trade; clearing $300 to $400 per month; would prefer a lady. Address W 59, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR household and kitchen specialties; very best goods in the market; sell to every family; agents making from $10 to $20 per day. Send for full particulars, free. Hunter Sifter Manufacturing Company, 34 to 40 East Fifth-st., Cincinnati, 135 Spring-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN in the United States to sell a new patent article wanted in every house by the dozen; profits large. Address, with stamp for full particulars, at once BARTLETT & CO., 9 North May-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—TO INTRODUCE a new invention in Chicago; sells at sight. Call at 184 Clark-st., Room 13, between 10 and 12 a. m. L. A. HULL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,000 HOGSHEADS suitable for packing meat. Also 200 iron-hooped wooden cisterns holding about twenty barrels. Will deliver at any depot in Chicago. WILSON PACKING CO., 175 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP IN THE Chicago Stock Exchange. W 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CURIOSITY—A COLlection of silver and copper coin from different countries, some of them 200 and 300 years old. Price $50. None need apply except they mean business. Call at 1614 Milwaukee-av., in store.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 90 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods; low rates; advances when desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 199 and 201 West Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL TRADE 1,000 ACRES OF CHOICE farming land for a stock of boots and shoes or clothing; land is situated in Kossuth County, Iowa. Address F. W. HAWES, Algona, Kossuth County, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD GRAIN-ELEvator in Western Iowa; well-equipped machine-shop, with foundry, Eastern Iowa; also fine grain-farm in Southern Minnesota; bargains. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Established..............................1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Uncle Rufus Hatch at the Bottom of the Scheme for Its Improvement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—*To the Editor of the New York Sun:* The Secretary of the Interior recently made a contract with C. T. Hobart, of Fargo, and Henry F. Douglas, of Fort Yates, Dakota, for the delivery to them of leases, for a term of ten years, of lands within the Yellowstone National Park. The leases contemplated by that contract have been drawn, and are awaiting execution in Washington. The contract referred to was executed Sept. 1, 1882. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make this contract and leases under the provisions of Secs. 2,474 and 2,475 of the Revised Statutes, being the act by which the lands contiguous to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River were set apart and dedicated forever to public uses as a National park. The territory comprises 3,410 square miles, and is a veritable Wonderland.

Within its borders are mountain ranges, with dozens of peaks having an elevation of 9,000 to 11,700 feet above sea level, and whose summits are crowned with perpetual snows. In the valleys and gorges that lie between these peaks and ranges there are probably over 100 spouting geysers and springs, all of which belch torrents of boiling water. Besides these there are numerous springs of sulphur, soda, magnesia, lime, and other mineral waters, most of which have caused beautiful stalagmitic or crystallized secretions, in the shape of cones and basins, to form about them. Still another form of springs are the boiling wells of delicate-hued mud known as the "Devil's Paintpots." The cañons of the Yellowstone, three in number, are marvels of rocky grandeur and beauty, a feature of one of them, and unequaled in the world, being the famous Glass Mountain, a lofty cliff formed of the rare and beautiful mineral known as obsidian. The lake, nearly thirty miles long and fifteen wide, and the rivers and streams abound in fish, and the forests in elk, deer, antelope, big-horned sheep, feathered game, grizzly bears, panthers, and the like. In various parts of the park there are natural bridges, caves, and other singular formations. The whole region is a realm of marvels well worthy of the patronage of the world's tourists. It is self-evident that at present none but well and expensively equipped camping parties, carrying their own supplies, can visit the park; for the only habitations within its boundaries are the cabins of two or three squatter hunters, and the barracks or headquarters of the Park Superintendent and his men.

The United States cannot with propriety or dignity go into the business of building and running hotels, bath-houses, and livery stables, or of furnishing camping and fishing outfits, running stage lines, and hiring guides; and for this very reason the act dedicating the park gave the Secretary of the Interior power to lease parts of it on certain conditions.

Messrs. Hobart and Douglas propose, with the aid of myself and other gentlemen, to build and run hotels and do the things which the Government cannot do, and that is the object of the leases now in course of execution. At present there are not over eighty-five miles of available wagon road in this vast domain. Not less than 300 miles will be needed to make its beauties accessible to tourists, especially if ladies and families are ever to enjoy them.

There have been extraordinary misunderstandings and misrepresentations concerning the scope and purpose of these leases and the objects of the lessees. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who made a journey through the park in September, accompanied by Gen. Sackett, McCullough, the tragedian, and other friends, and an escort of about 250 cavalrymen, has made a report of his journey to the War Department. In it he says he regrets to learn that the Government has leased the park to private parties, and expresses the somewhat singular belief that "it has now been placed in the hands of private parties for money making purposes, from which claims and conditions will arise that may be hard for the Government and courts to shake off." It is evident that he has never seen the contract or the proposed leases or he never could have harbored such a dread, if, indeed, he could imagine any form of mortgage, lien, or other obligation being acquired by us against lands which the Government holds by right of eminent domain, and has dedicated to the public use. He says he would like to see the park controlled by Government officers. It is now controlled by a Government officer, the Park Superintendent, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Does Gen. Sheridan mean military officers? If so, how would it look to have a Colonel as the hotel manager, a couple of elegant Lieutenants as hotel clerks, a Sergeant or two in charge of the dining-room, and a company of private soldiers acting as hall boys or dining-room waiters, all in full uniform with waist belts and swords or sword-bayonets? It would not be quite so incongruous, perhaps, to put a Major or Captain of cavalry in charge of the livery-stables, but he would not be in the line of promotion, and, perhaps, if he were proud or ambitious in his life and training as a soldier, he might object to being "assigned to duty in the Yellowstone Park livery-stables, vice Capt. Blank transferred to the command of the bath-houses."

The real trouble with the National park is that the policy of the Government toward it, hitherto, has been niggardly and mean. It is over ten years since it was set apart by Congress, but so little has been done in it in the way of improvement that it is yet a comparatively trackless wilderness, and there is no accommodation whatever to be had there for any one but the Government employés.

Each year a beggarly little appropriation has been made by Congress, barely sufficient to repair the winter damages to the roads and to pay the salary and maintenance of the Superintendent and his men. In the matter of the preservation of game the course of the Government has been equally at fault. There is but one gamekeeper in the park, Mr. Yount. He has asked yearly that some assistance be given him to enable him to control the tourists as well as the skin hunters, who have recklessly killed game, either for pelts or for pastime. But year after year he has had to contend single-handed against these Nimrods of both the Old and New Worlds. The lessees do not ask merely that the Government shall give them leases for "money-making purposes," but they also ask the Government to clothe them with some sort of authority or responsibility, by which they and their employés may aid the Government officers in the preservation of the park and its denizens from spoliation.

We propose, if Congress does not now embarrass our operations, to have one or two handsome hotels open in June next, with an equipment of stages, mountain wagons, saddle-horses, camping outfits, and guides for the use and service of tourists. Under the terms of the leases and contract these hotels and all the service rendered will be under the practical supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and all that is done by us must be first subject to his approval, from the architectural design of our hotels to the fixing of the schedule of rates to be charged for every item of service. The company under whose control all this will be done will be the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, limited, and not a company formed for any purposes of destruction. If they make money out of the enterprise they will certainly be glad of it, and expect to hear those who patronize them say "They deserve it." They propose, if not impeded in their work, to give the American people accommodations such as have never been known in the wilderness of any other land, and well worthy of America's great National park, the grandest pleasure resort on earth.

RUFUS HATCH.

Notre Dame's Dome—A Most Wonderful Piece of Architecture.

South Bend Tribune.

We understand that Father Sorin, Prof. Gregori, the well-known artist, and Architect Edbrooke are perfecting arrangements for a new and splendid feature at Notre Dame University—namely: the erection of the dome over the main building, which, it is said, will be the finest thing of the kind in this country, the dome of the Capitol at Washington alone excepted. When completed the dome at Notre Dame will be 200 feet high, and the statue surmounting it will be illuminated at night by an ellipse of electric jets. The interior will be painted in the highest style of art of which he is master by Prof. Gregori. The arch of the cupola will be adorned with thirty-six allegorical paintings representing the arts and sciences, among others, philosophy, astronomy, law, physics, theology, agriculture, music, poetry, the mechanic arts, etc.

The dome was designed in 1879 by Mr. W. J. Edbrooke, of Chicago, in his plan of the college buildings. It is to be a strong and massive structure of iron, gilt on the outside, similar to that of the Hotel des Invalides of Paris. It will cost from $25,000 to $30,000. The foundations were laid deep and strong when the new college building was erected, and the massive structure of brick on which the dome is to rest was raised to a hight of seventy-five feet. The pressure consequent on the erection of the other college buildings, and the want of sufficient means compelled the college authorities to close in the dome temporarily and suspend work upon it, but after a delay of three years their own anxiety, added to which are the solicitations and, it is said, even the reproaches of some of the friends of the institution, have caused them finally to move in the matter and determine to finish the dome. In the meantime the original plan has been made to include the new features of the interior decorations and the illumination of the exterior with the electric light, as mentioned above.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Firm, with Less Doing—Eastern Exchange Dull.

Stocks Steadier and Not Very Active—A Holiday Tone.

An Unsettled Tone in Produce at Higher Prices—Provisions Firm.

A Fair Business in Breadstuffs, but Dull Towards 1 O'Clock, with a Steady Closing.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather less active yesterday and firm at former rates—viz.: 7@8 per cent. The movement of currency to the country was again large.

The aggregate of local bank clearings was $8,200,000, being $1,400,000 less than the total for Monday.

Eastern exchange was again dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers, at a discount of 80c per $1,000. It is very seldom, in recent years, that the market has been so flat as now; the movement of what "Wemmick" used to call "portable property" seems to be about all one way.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. Posted rates on sterling were 481@485, with actual at 480½@484½, and English documentary bills at 478@478¾. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 522½@518¾; documentary bills, 526¼@517½; bankers' marks, 93¼@93⅞; documentary marks, 93¾.

The New York stock market was strong early, with a moderate volume of business; then turned dull and rather weak. Western Union was firm. The business done on Western orders was understood to be light. A holiday tone seemed to prevail in outside orders.

It was again rumored yesterday that Lackawanna is cutting rates, though denied by the President of the road.

It is estimated that $60,000,000 will be disbursed in dividends and interest immediately after the holidays.

Omaha earnings for second week in December decreased $9,700, St. Paul increased $18,500, and Louisville & Nashville increased $22,000.

It is stated that the Louisville & Nashville people have paid off all pressing liabilities, and that the road is in much better financial condition than generally supposed.

Gould says the Missouri Pacific has earned 5¼ per cent net during the last quarter.

An authority says the Vanderbilt roads will give to Reading $2,000,000 worth of new business in 1883.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the Reading report for the year will show a handsome business and be pleasant reading for the stockholders. There is a good prospect that the scripholders will accept the new consolidated 5s in lieu of their present securities.

Keenan says: From official sources it is learned that on Sept. 20, 1881, investors held 409,000 shares of Western Union, and twelve months later they held 499,000. Increase in amount of stock in twelve months, 90,000 shares or $9,000,000. From Sept. 20, 1882, to Dec. 16, almost three months, 37,000 shares were transferred to investors. Total amount in investors' hands, 537,000 shares.

The four United States Mints coined 8,609,500 pieces in November, of a value of $5,828,466. Most of these pieces were coined at the Philadelphia Mint, that institution having a monopoly of all the minor coins, of which 4,742,200 were made last month, valued at $126,666. The Philadelphia Mint also made 1,260,000 dimes, 12,200 quarter dollars, 1,000,000 dollars, and 169,000 half eagles last month. The other three mints made only 1,300,000 dollars, 3,500 eagles, and 119,600 double eagles.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	117	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Commercial Nat'l B'k	230	Chicago City 5.5s, 1902	100
Hide & Leather B'k	125	†Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100
Hibernian Banking Co.	110	Cook County 5s, 1892	118
Home National Bank	40	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k	145	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105¼
International Bank	100	W. Div. Ry. cou. 5-20 6s	106
Merchants' Nat'l B'k	300	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Mer. Loan & T. Co.	138	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	68¼
National B. of Illinois	145	†Cal. Iron & Steel Co.	100
Northwestern Nat. B.	200	C. & C. C. & D. C., com	37
Union Nat'l Bank	275	C. & C. C. & D. C., pfd.	80
Union Trust Co.	275	Chamber of Com'rce	73½
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102	†Chicago City Ry.	280
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	Chicago G.-L. & C. Co.	165
Chicago City 7s, 1889	108	Inter-State Ind. Exp.	20
Chicago City 7s, 1892	118	N. Chicago City Ry.	152¼
Chicago City 7s, 1894	121	N. Chi. Roll. Mill Co.	105
Chicago City 7s, 1896	123¼	Traders' Ins. Co.	100
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	†Un. Iron & Steel Co.	100
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125¼	West Div. City Ry.	227½
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105	†Chi., W. & V. Coal Co.	100

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 C M & St P D Div 6s 103¼	100 N Y C & St L R R b 10. 15¼
1000 C & N W R R S F 5s. 98¼	1000 C M & St P D Div 6s. 103¼
1000 do. 98¾	1000 C & N W R R S Fd 5s 98½
1000 do. 98¾	1000 do. 98½
1000 do. 98¾	1000 do. 98½
1000 do. 98¾	1000 W St L & P R R C Div 6s 98½
1000 W St L & P R R C Div 6s 98¾	100 A T & S F R R Jan 88¾
1000 do. 98¾	100 C & N W R R S Fd 98½
1000 C M & St P D Div 6s 103½	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular but in the main strong today, and values generally are ⅛ to 4 better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1½ higher for Michigan Central, 1¼ lower for Richmond & Allegheny, and irregular for the remainder of the list. During the first hour there was an advance of ⅛ to 1⅞, and during the next a reaction of ⅛ to 1¼. Early in the afternoon prices recovered ⅛ to 1⅞. The subsequent fluctuations were merely fractional. Richmond & Allegheny dropped 2 further, and recovered 3. It has looked a little as if prices were made strong for the purpose of marketing stocks. The tired appearance of prices has been credited to selling by Mr. Keene, by Mr. Cammack, and by the Vanderbilt party. Mr. Gould has been considered a seller, although the strength of his stocks has indicated a good buying from some quarters. The feeling has been quite general that prices ought not to advance much before New-Year's. Operators who have specialties say they do not care to bull their stocks much now, but about the second week in January they look for a big rise. The improved demand for bonds is considered excellent indication of an advancing market for stocks. Union Pacific has been strong on the letter published by Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

Money was very easy at 3@5½ on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing offered at 3. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last—Dc.19	Last—Dc.18
Alt. & T. H. pfd.	300	92¾	93	92½	93	92
B., C. R. & N.	125	82	82	82	82	.....
Bos. Air Line pfd.	50	80	80	80	80	79¾
Bank'rs' & M. T'l	100	126	126	126	126	.....
Canada Southern	7,900	70½	70⅝	70¼	70½	70
Central Pacific	1,857	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87¾	87¾
C., B. & Q.	66	128½	128⅞	128½	128⅝	128¾
C., C., C. & I.	700	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83½	83½
C., C. & I. C.	120	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
Ches. & Ohio	600	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24¼
Do 1st pfd.	400	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	.....
Col. Coal & Iron	200	31	31	31	31	31
Den. & Rio G.	24,400	43¾	44¼	43	44	43⅝
Del. & Hudson	545	110	110	110	110	109⅞
D. L. & W.	37,300	131¼	132⅛	131¼	131⅞	131½
Dubuque & S. C.	100	88½	88½	88½	88½	89
Erie	41,100	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝
Do pfd.	5,110	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88	87
Do seconds	.....	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	97¼
East Tenn. & Ga.	1,025	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd.	875	18	18¼	18	18¼	.....
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
G. B., W. & St. P.	200	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	.....
H. & St. Joe pfd.	10	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	80
Houston & Tex.	100	79	79	79	79	.....
I. B. & W.	900	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Illinois Central	200	146	146	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞
Jersey Central	2,100	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	72
Kansas & Texas	8,550	34	34⅝	33⅞	34	33⅞
L. E. & Western	740	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32	31⅝
Lake Shore	4,210	117⅞	118¼	117⅝	117⅞	117⅞
Louis. & Nash.	14,100	54½	55⅛	54½	55⅛	54¼
Manhat'n Beach	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	20
Met. El. Bonds	.....	102	102	102	102	101
Mich. Central	7,610	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅛	102⅛
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	50
Minn. & St. L.	1,500	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝
Do pfd.	600	68⅞	69	68⅞	69	68½
Mo. Pacific	5,150	105	105⅝	104⅞	105⅛	105⅛
Mut. Un. Tel.	120	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
Nash. & Chat.	600	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞	56½	55⅞
N. Y. Central	3,927	131⅝	132⅛	131⅝	131⅞	131⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	15	15	15	15	15
Do pfd.	400	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	32⅞
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	51	51	51	51	51½
Northern Pacific	1,420	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	45¼
Do pfd.	1,600	85	85¼	85	85	84⅞
Northwestern	5,410	138⅜	138⅝	138¼	138¼	138⅜
Ohio Central	775	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Ont. & Western	800	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	26⅞
O. Trans-Con.	450	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛
Pacific Mail	2,300	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
Peoria, D. & E.	500	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Reading	4,700	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55⅝
Rich. & Dan.	100	61	61	61	61	60
Do term	500	25	25	25⅛	25⅛	26
Roch. & Pitts.	3,574	21⅜	21½	21	21¼	21⅛
Rock Island	300	129⅝	130	129⅝	130	129⅝
R. & A. stk. t. ctf.	600	14	16	13	16	.....
R. & Saratoga	215	139	139⅛	139	139⅛	.....
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	800	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55⅛	54¾
St. Paul	12,910	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛
Do pfd.	450	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
St. Paul & O.	12,330	54	55	53⅞	54⅞	54⅞
Do pfd.	4,350	114⅞	115⅞	114	115⅛	114⅞
St. Paul, M. & M.	250	144	144	144	144	142⅞
Texas Pacific	6,300	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞	41	40⅞
Union Pacific	43,710	103⅞	105¼	103⅞	105	103⅞
Wabash	6,400	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	34
Do pfd.	6,560	55	55⅞	55	55⅞	55
Western Union	29,116	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68¼	Tennessee 6s, new	44
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	108¾	Virginia 6s, consols	61¼
Tennessee 6s, old	45	Virginia 6s, defd	12½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	120¾
5s, extended	101½	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113⅛		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	116¼	U. P. land grants	111¼
Erie seconds	97¾	U. P. sinking funds	117
Lehigh & Wilkes	100	Tex. Pac. land grants	58¾
Union Pacific firsts	116¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	83¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	65
American	93½	Fargo	128½

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 Tenn 6s new. 44	17000 N Y C & St L 1st. 96
5000 Tenn comp. 49	15000 do. 96⅝
4000 A & T H div bnds 55	5000 do. 96¾
1000 B C R & N 1st. 100½	25000 do. 96⅝
3000 C & O 1st series B 87¾	3000 do. 96½
2000 C & O cy. 53¾	12000 do. 96½
2000 Cen Pac gld bnds 116⅛	3000 N Orls Pac 1st. 87
2000 E T V & G inc. 40	20000 N Y L E & W n'w 2d c 96¾
1000 E T V & G 5s. 75½	25000 R & D 1st 6s. 95
1000 H & T C 1st main line 120	3000 R W & O inc. 43
1000 H & St J 8s con. 105	7000 do. 43½
1000 Intl coup 6s. 84¼	10000 St P M & M Min 1st 107⅝
15000 K Pac 1st. 101	10000 St L K C & N Om Dv 108¾
2000 L N A & C 1st. 104¾	6000 Tex Pac 1st Rio. 83
2000 Mo Pac 3d. 105½	5000 do. 82¾
2000 M & E 1st cons. 122¾	14000 do. 82¾
2000 Met 1st. 102	2000 do. 82¾
1000 M K & T cons 7s. 106¾	1000 Tol & Wab 2d. 98¾
1000 No Pac 1st coup. 104⅛	3000 U Pac s f. 118
5000 do. 105	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

15000 C & O 1st ser B. 87¾	1000 St L A I M C & F 1st. 109¼
5000 C & O cy. 53⅞	5000 do. 109⅛
1000 do. 54	5000 St P M & M 2d. 108¾
1000 do. 54¾	5000 St P M & M 1 D ex. 108⅞
30000 do. 53½	5000 T H div con. 55
5000 D & R G 1st con. 94¾	500 do. 52
5000 E T V & G 5s. 75¾	1500 do. 55¼
10000 M K & T con 7s. 106⅞	10000 Tex Pac Rio. 83¾
24000 N O P 1st. 87	6000 do. 82¾
5000 do. 87¼	2000 do. 82¾
4000 do. 87⅛	12000 do. 82¾
10000 N Y C & St L 1st. 96¼	17000 do. 82¾
2000 do. 96⅛	2000 do. 83
2000 No Pac 1st. 105	3000 do. 82¾
5000 R & D deb. 65¼	10000 T P inc L G. 58¾
10000 do. 65¼	10000 U P land grant. 111¾

2 TO 3 P. M.

5000 Missouri 6s 1886. 109	15000 N Y C & St L 1st. 96⅞
5000 Tenn 6s. 44	6000 N Orls Pac 1st. 87⅛
15000 Tenn 6s old. 45	2000 do. 87⅛
1000 Tenn comp. 49	2000 do. 87¼
1000 A M D & I 5s. 91	4000 do. 87
10000 C & O cy. 53¾	5000 O Cen inc. 32
10000 C C & I C inc. 32	1000 O Cen 1st. 82
2000 H & T H 1st. 109	10000 R & D deb. 66
2000 H & T C 1st mn line 112	10000 do. 65⅞
5000 Intl & G N 1st. 105	10000 S L & S F 2d class C 101
5000 I B & W 2d. 74	10000 Tex Pac Rio. 82¾
20000 K Pac 1st con. 101	2000 do. 82¾
2000 M K & T con 7s. 107	2000 do. 82¾
4000 Metn 2d. 88	10000 do. 82¾
15000 Mob & O 1st deb. 80	1000 T H div bonds. 56
2000 M & St L 1st Pac ex 98⅝	3000 do. 55
5000 N W 1st. 108¾	5000 U P L G. 111¼
5000 N W s f 5s coup. 99¼	10000 do. 111⅛
5000 do. 99⅜	25 Metn Bank. 160
3000 N Y C 6s '83. 101	6 Wells-Fargo Ex. 131
11000 No Pac 1st coup. 105	25 do. 130
10000 N Y L E & W new 2 c 97¼	10 Amn Ex. 93¼
5000 do. 97	

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Produce exports for the week, $7,840,000.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The following were the sales of stock on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
At. & Pac., blocks	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Am. Bell Telephone	270	185½	186	185½	186
Mexican Tel.	600	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4
Atchison	1117	88	88¾	88	88¾
B. & Maine	4	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾
C., B. & Q.	65	129	129¾	129	129¾
Eastern R. R.	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Central Iowa	108	34	35	34	35
Flint com.	25	23	23	23	23
Do. preferred	25	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Maine Central	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Union Pacific	250	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
Wisconsin Central	100	16	16	16	16
Second board—					
Mexican Tel.	350	4	4	4	4
Atchison	50	88	88	88	88
B. & Albany	2	173	173	173	173
B. & Providence	12	160	160	160	160
Flint & P. M.	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
C. R. M. R.	2	105½	105½	105½	105½
N. Y. & N. E.	21	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Pullman	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Mex. Cent., blocks	10	96	96	96	96

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1500 Atch l'd grant 7s. 114	2000 Mex Central 7s. 76¾
2000 B & Mo in Neb 6s. 102¾	3000 do. 76¾
6000 do. 102	10000 do. 76¾
5000 Eastern R R 6s. 110¼	8000 Wis Cent 1st ser. 70⅜
8000 N Y & N E 6s. 105	6000 do sec ser. 44
3000 Ogn Short Line. 105	5000 T D & B 6s inc bd 32
2000 Sonora 1st. 104¾	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 N Y & N E 6s. 105	3000 U P 8s S F. 115
1000 Pueblo & A V 7s. 114	17000 Mex Central 7s. 76¾
2000 Union Pacific 6s. 115¾	2000 T D & B Davtn dv. 43

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The market closed steady and strong. The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	60	60¼
Reading	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Valley	63¼	63⅝
Northern Pacific	45¼	45⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	85	85
Lehigh Nav.	39	39¼
B., P. & W.	18¾	18⅞

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 19—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 9-16; consols, account, 100⅝.

Bonds—New 5s extended, 106; 4½s, 116¼; 4s, 123¾.

Illinois Central, 150; Pennsylvania Central, 62¾; New York Central, 135¼; Erie, 41; Erie seconds, 41½; Reading, 28¾.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Rentes, 79f 25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Mining stocks dull with the exception of Sierra Grande, of which 24,600 shares sold at 480 to 460, closing at 470. Navajo sold at 875 and 850; Horn Silver, 563; Standard consolidated, 650; Robinson, 120; sales for the day, 64,587 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver	9
Central Arizona	¾	Quicksilver preferred	40
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	17	Standard	6¼
Little Pittsburg	1	Sutro	⅜
Ontario	35½	Robinson	1

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	65
Calumet & H.	250	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	80	Osceola	31¼
Franklin	14	Huron	2
Pewabic	22		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	11-32	Mexican	3¼
Belcher	11-16	Mono	¼
Best & Belcher	4	Northern Belle	9½
Bodie	2	Ophir	2½
Bullion	13-16	Potosi	27-32
California	1-16	Savage	1
Chollar	1¼	Sierra Nevada	3¼
Consolidated Virginia	9-16	Union Consolidated	3⅞
Crown Point	1¼	Yellow Jacket	1¼
Eureka Consolidated	19	Navajo	7⅛
Gould & Curry	5¼	Scorpion	19-32
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Mt. Diablo	3⅝
Martin White	2¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 200 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (A. D. and W. Sutfin to John C. Bailey)....$ 2,500

Michigan av, 149 10-12 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 25 2-12x161 ft, dated Sept. 7 (Eliza Hyde to Thomas H. Wallace)....12,000

Douglas av, 140 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 50½x80½ ft, dated Nov. 9 (J. R. and W. S. Lennox to Louis Aldrich)....2,000

North Green st, 115 ft n of West Randolph, e f, 50x115 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Mercantile Trust Company to John H. Ohlerking)....6,500

West Adams st, 115 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x123½ ft, dated Dec. 19 (Peter F. Flood to George H. Ingram)....1,250

Milton av, 25 ft s of Hobbie st and 50 ft in rear, 25x50 ft, dated Nov. 11 (John Murphy to W. W. Baird)....600

West Congress st, 137½ ft w of Western av, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. A. and W. D. Harris to J. C. F. Rommiess)....900

West Huron st, 238 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (M. O. and W. M. Fureman to W. Pougieser)....500

West Huron st, adjoining the above, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (same party to N. D. Hoving)....500

Cottage place, near Thirty-second st, e f, 25x100 and 104 ft, improved, dated Dec. 18 (Uzziel P. Smith to E. N. and J. V. Hill)....7,000

West Madison st, n e cor of Clinton, s f, 150x119 3-10 ft, with the Gault House, dated Dec. 1 (Philetus W. Gates to Dennis Ryan and Matthew Cullen)....200,000

North Ashland av, s w cor of Brigham st, e f, 20x100 ft, dated Nov. 16 (estate of W. O. Fletcher to M. Andrzejczyk)....900

Kramer st, 400 ft w of Jefferson, s f, 50x75 ft, dated Dec. 18 (O. B. Ficklin to J. C. Ficklin)....1,500

De Kalb st, 73 ft s w of Hoyne av, e f, 20¾x124 ft, improved, dated Nov. 29 (James L. Campbell to Andrew J. Brown)....3,700

West Chicago av, n w cor of Lessing st, s f, 25x60 ft, dated June 22 (Yale & Robbins to Martin & Lyman)....2,500

Wesson st, 84½ ft s of Oak, w f, 17½x70 ft, improved, dated Dec. 18 (A. and M. Nylund to J. and E. Eggert)....1,300

Girard st, 96 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 21x121 ft, dated Nov. 14 (F. J. Williams et al. to A. Kuhn)....450

Warren av, 181 ft w of California, s f, 61x122 ft, dated Dec. 11 (M. P. and A. C. Reed to Mary Miner)....915

Calumet av, 195 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 24 (A. R. Hullyer to Charles H. Foster)....3,375

Albany av, 176 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (F. R. Perry to C. S. Wilson)....1,000

North Green st, 40 ft n of West Indiana, e f, 20x116½ ft, dated Dec. 1 (F. N. Seavert to Ole Johnsen)....2,500

Forest av, 450 ft n of Douglas av, w f, 101x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (Raspin R. Cherry to George F. Bissell)....13,370

Park av, 180 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 20x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (George T. Van Arsdale to Ione N. Alley)....6,500

Purple st, s w cor of Sheridan place, e f, 42½x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Mercantile Trust Company to Henry Gleich)....2,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bowen av, w of Langley av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Charles Lancaster to Minnie E. Thacker)....$ 1,200

Jessamine st, s w cor of Chestnut, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5 (P. N. Whitney to Peter Bache)....375

Egandale av, n w cor of Forty-fourth st, e f, 112x150 ft; also Drexel boulevard, near Forty-fourth st, w f, 112x150 ft; also Snowdendale av, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth sts, 40 acres, except streets, dated Nov. 29 (Dennis Ryan to Philetus W. Gates)....90,000

Clinton st, 90⅔ ft w of Egandale av, n f, 52½x100 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Cook County to William D. Clark)....1,840

Cottage Grove av, 102 ft s of Bowen av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 9 (George D. Holton to Richard Worth)....1,300

Washington av, 304 ft s of Fiftieth st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Nov. 4 (John Cameron to James Hewett)....1,425

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Buchanan st, 25 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 1 (A. C. Fairfield to Nils Didrickson)....$ 425

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very nervous and unsettled yesterday, but generally at a higher range. There was sharp buying early in the day, but it did not last all through the session, and the later tone was decidedly mixed, with not much doing.

Provisions were active and uncertain. There was an early advance of about 20c in pork and 10@12½c in lard, but it was not sustained. The quotations fell back about half way, and then rallied a little, closing 12½c on pork and 7½c on lard higher than the latest regular prices of Monday. Meats closed 2½@5c higher, though Liverpool reported the astounding decline of 1s 6d@2s 6d per 112 lbs, and that part of the market was very dull here, with no demand except for green hams. The early feeling here was quite bullish, hogs being quoted higher, while corn was stronger. But a good many selling orders came here from the seaboard, especially for lard, and these filled up buyers. The receipts of hogs have decreased little since the close of the railroad war, but some parties thought they are chiefly coming in now on contracts made for cut rates of freight. The local feeling was strong in comparison with the outside tone yesterday on product. On the afternoon call the market was about 2½c higher.

Flour was dull and neglected. The weakness in wheat on Monday killed off export orders, or caused a reduction of limits to a point far below the views of holders, which left nothing but a light local trade. Bran and middlings were steady.

Wheat was active in comparison with recent dullness, though the bulk of the trading was done within the first hour. The market advanced ⅜c, and fell back, closing about ¼c above the latest prices of Monday. The British telegrams noted dullness across the Atlantic, and our receipts showed some increase, while the stock in store at this point grew about 320,000 bu during last week. But there was a widespread idea that the market had got to rebound after touching the neighborhood of 90c, and there was a fair number of buying orders in hand, which advanced prices, as sellers were not anxious. The visible supply of wheat is increasing, and there is little spot demand, but the crowd has been looking anxiously for signs of a turn from the recent depression; and there was a brisk movement to fill shorts yesterday on the point that the market had bumped against the floor the previous day. In car-lots red advanced ½c, No. 2 spring ⅛@¼c, and the lower grades were unchanged from the prices of the previous day.

Corn was fidgety, active and higher, but could scarcely be called strong. The market advanced 2c on this month and 1c on other futures, lost the advantage, and then reacted, closing ¾c higher on the year and ⅜@½c higher on other deliveries than the latest prices of Monday. Our receipts were some 80 car-loads less than the previous day, and the weather was not favorable to grading up of receipts, while there was some fear of a sudden snap on the year shorts about a week from next Saturday which caused the relative strength for this month. Also a good many shorts were filled for the more deferred futures on the theory that the market is likely to advance, especially as there were heard ominous mutterings to the effect that our receipts are about to fall to not more than 200 car-loads per day. This led to a better shipping demand, with an advance of ¼c on rejected, ¾c on new mixed, and 1c on No. 2. Some of the buying was for export via Baltimore, and it was understood that one cargo of new mixed was under orders to go to Belgium. But selling of futures was very free at the advance. There was a brisk closing out for the year, and also for January, while May was relatively steady, and being in some demand by parties who were turning over the nearer deliveries.

Oats were active and ¼@½c stronger in the early dealings, but a subsequent decline in corn and the marked increase in the receipts caused prices to drop back to the opening figures, at which the market remained, with light trading up to the close. No. 2 spot sold at 37¼@37⅜c. No. 2 white and rejected were nominal. Seller the year ranged at 37¾@38c, closing at 37¾c, the same as the closing figure on Monday. Seller January sold at 35⅛@35⅜c, closing at 35⅜c bid. February sold at 35⅛@35⅜c, and May, in which there was only a fair trading, sold at 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36⅜c. Samples sold fairly at about Monday's prices.

Rye was quiet and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 58c, with rejected nominal at 51c. Little was done in futures, January being quotable at 58⅛c and February selling at 59⅝c. Samples sold at 52@55c for rejected and 58½@59c for No. 2.

Barley was quiet, with light sales of No. 2 spot at 80c, No. 3 in store selling at 49c. Nothing was done in futures, 50c being bid for February delivery No. 3. Samples were slow.

The dry-goods market was less active than recently, though the movement was more than usually liberal for the time of year. Boots and shoes and clothing met with a fair seasonable demand, and there was the usual inquiry for millinery goods. Groceries averaged firm, sugars showing special strength. Dried fruits were strong at the advance noted earlier in the week. Fish remain dull. There was a steady market for coal and an easy one for pig-iron.

Broom-corn is selling fairly at quotations. There is no new feature in the green-fruits market, the stock of apples being liberal, though not of the best average quality, and prices holding about the same as for the past week. Hides are dull and weak at quotations, and tallow is slow, with few indications of immediate improvement. Metals and tinners' ware are in fair demand at our prices given elsewhere. There is a fair stock of potatoes in store, and sales by car-lots continue at 65@70c per bu. Hay was quiet, with heavy receipts, prices being quotable about as on Monday. In seeds clover-seed was firm and 15@20c higher, the advance being due to an increased export demand. Flaxseed was firm at $1.15½@1.16¼ for No. 1 in store and on track. Timothy steady, with light offerings, prime seed being quotable at $1.55@1.56. Dressed hogs were 10@15c per 100 lbs lower, with sales of 2 cars at $7.12½@7.15, though at the close $7.00 was the best bid.

They say that a membership on the Board of Trade has sold at $3,800, an advance of $300 since the vote was taken on Monday relative to the commission rules.

The question is now raised if a committee could be called next month on defaults made at the close of this. The corner rules go out of existence on the close of this year, but they would probably be operative in regard to contracts expiring before the official limit of time. The question is asked with reference to possible defaults on year corn. If the shorts deliver, as they ought to do, they need not fear a squeeze after it is all over.

A letter from the central part of Illinois states that corn is selling there at 55@60c per bu, and most of it is already sold at that. There is some reason to think that certain districts will run bare of corn long before the advent of the next crop.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
Spot	*$17.00	....@....	*$17.10
Year	*17.00	$17.05 @17.17½	*17.10
January	17.07½	17.15 @17.32½	17.25
February	17.22½	17.27½@17.50	17.37½
March	17.37½	17.42½@17.60	17.52½
May	17.65	17.65 @17.85	17.80

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
Spot	$ 10.27½	$10.30 @10.35	*$10.32½
Year	10.27½	10.30 @10.37½	*10.32½
January	10.32½	10.35 @10.45	10.40
February	10.40	10.45 @10.52½	10.47½
March	10.52½	10.52½@10.65	10.62½
May	10.72½	10.77½@10.85	10.80

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
S.ribs, part cu'd.	$....	$.... @ 8.75	$8.75
Do year	*8.95	.... @ 9.00	*8.95
Do January	8.85	8.85 @ 8.87½	8.85
Do February	8.95	8.95 @ 8.97½	8.95
Do March	9.02½	.... @....	9.02½
Do May	9.22½	.... @ 9.25	9.22½

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
No. 2 red, spot	92	92¾@	92¾
No. 3 winter	87¾	....@	87¾
Rejected winter	79¼	....@	79½
No. 2 spring	91½	91¾@	92
No. 3 spring	76	....@	76
Regular, year	91½	91⅝@	92¼
January	91⅝	91⅝@	92¼
February	92⅝	92⅝@	93⅛
May	98⅝	98⅝@	99⅛

CORN.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
No. 2, spot	50¾	51 @	51¾
High mixed	51½	51 @	52
Rejected	44	41 @	44¾
New mixed	45	45¼@	45¾
Year	50¾	50¾@	51½
January	49⅝	49¾@	50
February	50	50⅛@	50¼
May	53⅝	53¾@	54

OATS.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
No. 2 white	....	....@	....
No. 2 mixed	37¼	37¼@	37⅜
Rejected	33	....@	33
Year	37¾	37¾@	37¾
January	35⅝	35⅛@	35⅜
May	36¾	36⅛@	36⅜

RYE.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
No. 2	58	....@	*58
Rejected	51	....@	51
Year	58	....@	*58
January	*58⅛	....@	*59
February	*59⅝	59⅝@	60

BARLEY.

	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Tuesday.
No. 2, spot	79	....@	80
No. 3, spot	49	....@	49
No. 3, year	49	....@	49
No. 4, spot	....	....@	....

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.35	@ 6.40
Long clears, loose	8.65	@ 8.70
Short clears, loose	9.00	@ 9.05
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.00	@ 9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25	@11.00
Bacon, short ribs	10.25	@10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75	@10.88
Bacon, hams	13.50	@14.00
Mess beef	10.00	@10.50
Beef hams	17.00	@17.50
Choice to favorite brands of winters	5.50	@ 5.75
Fair to good brands of winters	5.25	@ 5.50
Good to choice red winters	5.00	@ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	5.00	@ 5.50
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.25	@ 4.40
Good to choice export, double extras	4.50	@ 4.65
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50	@ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.25	@ 6.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 3.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1882.	Receipts 1881.	Shipments 1882.	Shipments 1881.
Flour, brls	24,210	19,356	19,153	15,480
Wheat, bu	75,240	23,000	21,285	48,889
Corn, bu	234,125	125,033	252,484	164,201
Oats, bu	169,775	168,789	60,947	44,227
Rye, bu	13,414	6,843	1,303	5,426
Barley, bu	31,858	59,812	24,454	25,847
Grass seeds, lbs	349,216	161,037	335,408	93,857
Flax seed, lbs	1,057,410	1,381,920	735,977	1,373,570
Broom corn, lbs	270,410	28,790	72,557	88,430
Cured meats, lbs	440,600	708,575	3,237,582	4,004,954
Beef, tcs	....	....	7	158
Beef, brls	....	....	536	455
Pork, brls	3	742	1,407	3,769
Lard, lbs	929,636	520,000	2,718,271	1,722,346
Tallow, lbs	239,208	29,020	33,450	223,548
Butter, lbs	134,652	96,256	215,376	124,726
Dressed hogs, No.	625	860	527	544
Live hogs, No.	29,207	38,164	1,866	3,838
Cattle, No.	6,430	3,942	3,140	1,061
Sheep, No.	2,659	1,680	333	540
Hides, lbs	178,330	314,845	448,425	307,500
Highwines, brls	110	50	....	....
Wool, lbs	140,320	55,963	60,944	181,419
Potatoes, bu	1,207	16,707	....	1,000
Coal, tons	14,174	13,657	2,035	3,885
Hay, tons	40	449	21	72
Lumber, m ft	589	979	2,705	4,113
Shingles, m	....	80	201	471
Salt, brls	2,177	3,778	3,806	3,654

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 48 cars red wheat, 39 cars other grades winter, 92 cars No. 2 spring, 36 cars lower grades (215 wheat); 146 cars contract corn, 168 cars new mixed, 149 cars other grades (463 corn); 112 cars No. 2 oats, 78 cars low grade do (190 oats); 19 cars contract rye, 13 cars rejected do (32 rye); 5 cars No. 2 barley, 30 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars lower grades (47 barley). Total, 947 cars, or about 530,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,780 bu wheat, 48,252 bu corn, 750 bu oats, 5,537 bu barley.

The following are the footings of the official reports of grain in store in this city Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
Nos. 1 and 2 red	630,561	2,601
Nos. 2 and 3 winter	111,423	15,159
No. 2 spring	3,591,842	3,519,769
No. 3 spring	173,272	178,221
Total wheat	4,656,900	3,802,095
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	1,250,707	5,148,598
New high-mixed	5,356	7,011
Rejected	378,123	208,335
Total corn	2,150,844	5,367,680
No. 2 oats	338,444	574,185
No. 2 white	9,565	14,567
Total oats	381,361	620,118
No. 2 rye	311,927	361,139
Total rye	318,775	373,538
No. 2 barley	112,002	146,051
No. 3 barley	136,588	71,597
No. 4 barley	1,744	2,183
Total barley	299,888	243,337
Total grain	7,807,768	10,406,766

These figures show an increase during last week of 319,394 bu wheat, 460,411 bu corn, 84,719 bu oats, 23,414 bu rye, 6,047 bu barley. Total increase, 893,985 bu.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 56¾c, with no freight room offering.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 243,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 55,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 30,000 bu.

The stock of lard in New York on the 15th inst was reported at 10,289 tcs, against 8,300 tcs one month ago, and 74,000 tcs one year ago.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for week ending Dec. 13, from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans were as follows:

To—	Wheat.	Corn.
Great Britain	1,176,725	253,430
France	182,316	....
Spain and Portugal	30,693	....
Holland and Belgium	225,266	7,000
Germany	20,070	18,393
Denmark	1,023	16,425
Norway	....	4,296
West Indies, Brazil, etc	40,473	3,535
Total, bu	1,715,478	303,029

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 375 brls springs, partly at $4.85@6.25; 125 brls winters at $5.00; 50 brls rye flour on p. t.; 200 sacks low grades on p. t. Total about 700 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 7 cars bran at $11.00@11.12½ on track and $11.25@12.00 free on board; 10 cars middlings at $12.00@16.00 (the latter sacks included) free on board; 3 cars shorts at $11.75@12.50 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 25 cars No. 2 red at 92½@92¾c; 17 cars No. 3 at 87¾c; 2 cars rejected at 79½c; 3 cars by sample at 82c for rejected, 88½c for No. 3, and 94c for No. 2 on track; 3 cars do at 96c for No. 2 long-berried free on board. Total about 35,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller January at 92⅛c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 45 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 91⅞@92⅛c; 8 cars No. 3 at 76c; 12 cars by sample at 67@75c for rejected, and 78½@81c for No. 3 on track; 20 cars do at 68@75c for rejected, and 79@82c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 45,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 45,000 bu seller January at 92⅛@92⅜c; 55,000 bu seller February at 93¼@93⅜c; 70,000 bu seller May at 99@99⅜c.

CORN—On 'Change 101 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 51@51¾c; 4 cars high mixed at 51@51¼c; 35 cars rejected at 44¼c; 287 cars and 10,000 bu new mixed at 45½@45¾c; 1 car new high mixed at 46½c; 11 cars by sample at 46½c for rejected, 46½@47½c for new mixed, and 54c for ears; 145 cars do at 43c for no grade, 45@52c for rejected, 46½@48c for new mixed, 49@50c for new high mixed, 56c for high mixed (country point), and 53c for ears (delivered) free on board. Total about 313,000 bu.

Call sales: 340,000 bu seller December at 51⅝@52c; 625,000 bu seller January at 49⅞@50⅛c; 120,000 bu seller February at 50@50⅛c; 695,000 bu seller May at 53⅝@53⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 18 cars No. 2 at 37¼@37⅜c; 14 cars by sample at 35@36c for rejected mixed, 37@37½c for rejected white, 37½@38c for No. 2, and 38½@38⅞c for No. 2 white on track; 113 cars do at 34¼c for no grade, 34½@35½c for rejected mixed, 35¼@38½c for rejected white, 36½c (country point) to 38c for No. 2, and 38@39c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 108,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller December at 37¾@37⅞c; 185,000 bu seller January at 35⅛@35⅜c; 30,000 bu seller February at 35⅝c; 130,000 bu seller May at 36⅛@36⅜c.

RYE—On 'Change, 17 cars at 58c for No. 2, and 51c for rejected; 1 car by sample at 52½c for rejected on track; 7 cars do at 50@55½c for rejected, and 59c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 13,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller January at 59c; 5,000 bu seller February at 60c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 at 80c; 4 cars No. 3 at 49c; 27 cars by sample at 40@55c for No. 4, and 50@75c for No. 3 on track; 8 cars do at 45@51c for No. 4, and 53@81c for No. 3 free on board; 4 cars not graded at 82c to arrive. Total, about 29,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,000 brls seller the year at $17.05@17.17½; 14,750 brls seller January at $17.15@17.32½; 16,250 brls seller February at $17.27½@17.50; 11,000 brls seller March at $17.42½@17.60; 250 brls seller April at $17.55; 23,250 brls seller May at $17.65@17.85; 300 brls extra prime at $13.75; 75 brls prime mess on private terms. Total, 66,925 brls.

Call sales: 2,250 brls seller January at $17.22½@17.25; 1,250 brls seller February at $17.37½@17.40; 250 brls seller March at $17.52½; 5,250 brls seller May at $17.80@17.82½; 8,500 brls seller June at $17.95@17.97½.

LARD—On 'Change, 1,000 tcs spot at $10.30@10.35; 4,500 tcs seller the year at $10.30@10.37½; 22,750 tcs seller January at $10.35@10.45; 7,750 tcs seller February at $10.45@10.52½; 10,000 tcs seller March at $10.52½@10.65; 500 tcs seller April at $10.75; 15,750 tcs seller May at $10.77½@10.85; 8,750 tcs seller June at $10.87½@10.92½. Total, 71,000 tcs.

Call sales: 500 tcs seller January at $10.40@10.42½; 250 tcs seller February at $10.52½; 750 tcs seller March at $10.62½; 250 tcs seller April at $10.75; 2,000 tcs seller May at $10.82½@10.85; 1,500 tcs seller June at $10.90.

MEATS—On 'Change, 50,000 lbs short ribs 20 days in salt at $8.75; 50,000 lbs seller the year at $9.00; 300,000 lbs seller January at $8.85@8.87½; 300,000 lbs seller February at $8.97½; 100,000 lbs seller April at $9.15; 100,000 lbs seller June at $9.37½; 75,000 lbs green hams at 9¼@9¾c for 20 and 16 lbs average; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¾c; 50,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders for January at 6⅞c loose; 100 boxes long and short clear sides at $8.95.

Call sales: 50,000 lbs short ribs seller February at $8.95; 50,000 lbs seller April at $9.15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—The market was stronger, in response to the advance on Monday at the Elgin sales. The best creamery was not to be had under 40@41c, while fine dairy was held at 34@35c. There was a fair demand:

Creamery, fancy	40@41	Roll, choice	24@28
Do, fair to choice	35@39	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	33@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	25@31	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@23	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Trade was fair for the time of year, and for prime goods the market was strong, with rather an upward tendency, the supply of that class being light:

Young America	14 @14½
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13½@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	13 @13½
Full cream, August	10½@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer at $1.05@1.07½ for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.25 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were lower, with sales of 1 car heavy, early, at $7.30; 1 car, av. 223 lbs, at $7.15, and 86, av. 275 lbs, at $7.12½; 1 car, av. 158 lbs, at $7.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 28c per doz for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was again reported good, and there was a firm market both for domestic and foreign descriptions.

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 8¼@	8¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¼@	6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7¾@	8
Raisins, layers	2.10	@2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.60	@2.70
Raisins, Valencia	8¾@	9¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10	@2.15
Zante currants	6¾@	6⅞
Citron	17 @	18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@	17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@	16
Apples, sliced	10 @	11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @	10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @	7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @	6½
Raspberries, new	35 @	36
Blackberries, new	8½@	9¼
Pitted cherries, new	25 @	26

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@	11¼
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@	18
Naples walnuts	16½@	17
Pecans	9 @	14

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¾@	8¼
Virginia	7½@	10
Red Tennessee	5½@	6½

FISH—As is usual at this stage of the season the fish trade is very quiet. A few orders are received every day, but the demand is light in the aggregate.

Whitefish, per ½-brl.	$ 5.75@ 6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl.	4.00
Trout, No. 1 per ½-brl.	5.00@ 5.25
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl.	14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl.	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl.	7.00@ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl.	6.50@ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	7.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Dressed	9
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@ 8.25
Herring—Flat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	90@ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	35
Halibut, smoked	13
California salmon, brl.	18.50
California salmon, ½-brl.	9.50@10.00

GREEN FRUITS—Still move slowly at quotations:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 5.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Apples, per brl.	2.00@ 3.25
Cranberries, per brl.	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—Sugars continued strong at the advance of the previous day. Coffees, sirups, spices, and most other lines were also firmly held. Trade was fair:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @26
Maracaibo	10 @12¾
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@12½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @11¼
Rio, fancy	10 @10¼
Rio, prime to choice	8¾@ 9½
Rio, fair to good	8 @ 8½
Rio, common	7¼@ 8
Rio, roasting	7 @ 7½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	9⅞
Granulated, standard	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated, not standard	9 @ 9⅛
A standard	8⅞@ 9
A No. 2	8¾@ 8⅞
Extra C	8¼@ 8½
No. 1	8⅛@ 8¼
Yellow	6½@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @43
Sugar	38 @53
Blackstrap	24 @25
New Orleans molasses	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—Trade was quiet, with no change in prices. Stocks are increasing:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.50@10.00
Upland prairie	9.50@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Trade is still slow, and prices have a downward tendency:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¼
Green-cured, heavy	8
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6¼
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—A fair trade is reported for the season, prices holding steady:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	27@ 28
Bar-tin	30
Solder	14@ 18¼
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	8
Copper-bottoms, per lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, cut to size	35
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13¼
American planished iron, "B"	10
American do, "A"	11
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	13@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.65@3.75.

OILS—Remained steady. Trade was quiet:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 22¼	Linseed, boiled	$ 53
Carbon, 150 test	13½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 120 test	13⅛	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	11¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15¾	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	15¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	15	Bank	40
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13¾	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	13½	Turpentine	55
Lard, current make	88	Naphtha, deo 60 deg.	64
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	10¼
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	13¼
Linseed, raw	50		20

PIG-IRON—Prices remain nominally unchanged, but the market is unsettled and has rather a declining tendency. We quote:

Lake Superior, No. 1	27.00
Lake Superior, No. 2	27.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 3, 4, and 5	23.00@23.00
Scotch (according to brand)	31.00@33.00
American Scotch	27.00
Silvery	23.00@24.00

POTATOES—Steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was steady, turkeys selling at 11@13c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 8½@10c, geese at 8@10c, and ducks at 9@13c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.50 per doz, quail at $1.50 per doz, mallards $2.50 per doz. Venison, 13@14c per lb for saddles; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw, per brl	$ 1.00
New York, fine	1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—There was a firmer feeling in clover-seed, sales being made at an advance of 15@20c over Monday's prices. Prime seed sold at $5.20@5.35, with the latter as the ruling figure at the close. Timothy seed was steady with fair offerings, prime being salable at $1.55@1.56. Flaxseed was fairly active at $1.15½@1.16¼ for No. 1 in store and on track. Sales were reported of 2 cars and 1,350 bags timothy seed at $1.47@1.65; 287 bags clover-seed at $4.50@6.25; 12 cars flaxseed at $1.15½@1.16¼ for No. 1 in store and on track, and $1.20 for fancy Russian.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7¼@7¾c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, creamery, extra	$ 40	$ ....
Butter, extra, February delivery	41	....
Butter, dairy, extra	32	35
Butter, dairy, firsts	....	28
Butter, ladle, January delivery	15	....
Butter, packing stock	13¾	13¾
Butter, fresh roll	20	23
Eggs, fresh	26	28
Eggs, fresh, February delivery	25	28
Eggs, fresh, May delivery	13¾	14½
Beans, choice, navies	2.25	2.30
Ear corn, sold on track	51	51

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,443	29,307	2,659
Tuesday	5,500	30,000	3,500
Total	11,943	59,307	6,159
Same time last week	12,637	103,714	4,437
Shipments—			
Monday	3,140	1,866	333

Lew Hastings, the well-known cattle salesman, registered at the Stock-Yards yesterday from his ranch in Page County, Iowa. He has been up there a couple of weeks looking over his Herefords, of which he has a fine herd. He reports both cattle and hogs as looking well and in a thriving condition.

CATTLE—Prices were stronger for about everything, while for good to best shipping grades and the better sorts of butchers' and canners' stock there was a clean advance of 10c. There was a lack of activity in the shipping demand, but that is not unusual to Tuesday. The supply being light sellers had no difficulty in making a clearance and the market closed up steady. Trading on Eastern account was at $4.15@5.75, with $4.40@5.00 the ruling prices. Butchers and canners bought freely of cows and mixed lots at $2.50@4.00. There was a better demand for stockers than noted for a number of days previous, and as the offerings were rather limited the prices obtained were more satisfactory to salesmen. They ranged from $3.15@3.95 for very common to $3.60@3.90 for prime lots. Feeders were salable at $4.00@4.40. Calves were wanted at $4.50@7.50 per 100 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.25@ 6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@ 5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@ 4.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,559	$5.75	47	1,082	$4.20
17	1,289	5.65	83	1,157	4.20
18	1,487	5.60	14	1,008	4.15
16	1,485	5.40	19	1,055	4.15
16	1,520	5.40	18	1,018	4.12½
33	1,445	5.40	15 cows	1,128	4.00
32	1,423	5.25	20 stockers	890	3.95
33	1,427	5.20	17 stockers	873	3.90
23	1,347	5.00	15 feeders	999	4.00
16	1,400	5.00	14 cows	1,022	3.90
16	1,422	5.15	21 cows	967	3.85
15	1,407	5.00	14 stockers	921	3.85
15	1,189	4.90	17 cows	978	3.80
64	1,280	5.05	17 cows	1,080	3.60
47	1,321	5.00	20 stockers	846	3.65
60	1,351	5.00	21 stockers	806	3.60
17	1,355	4.80	17 cows	890	3.50
16	1,352	4.80	24 stockers	840	3.50
15	1,320	4.80	22 stockers	878	3.50
50	1,247	4.75	29 stockers	845	3.50
18	1,282	4.75	21 stockers	791	3.25
15	1,336	4.75	27	735	3.25
16	1,331	4.70	20 stockers	798	3.25
17	1,285	4.70	10 cows	858	3.25
16	1,260	4.70	15 cows	984	3.10
16	1,201	4.65	16 cows	936	3.10
16	1,246	4.60	17 stockers	643	3.15
15	1,108	4.60	34 stockers	725	3.10
15	1,175	4.50	31 cows	943	3.00
16	1,143	4.50	16 cows	1,005	3.00
16	1,062	4.40	17 cows	921	2.90
15	1,084	4.40	15 cows	1,001	2.70
15	1,175	4.35	17 cows	904	2.60
21	1,190	4.35	15 cows	933	2.50
27	1,109	4.25	14 cows	900	2.30

HOGS—The receipts were disappointing, a majority of the trade looking for a more liberal run. Consequently there was a firm feeling from the start, and before the morning had far advanced an improvement in prices of 10@15c was established. Packers, shippers, and speculators bought freely, and everything was taken about as fast as yarded, at $4.65@6.35 for poor to choice light and at $4.70@6.70 for inferior to choice heavy. The hogs ran pretty good as to quality, and trading was mostly at $5.75@6.15 for light and $5.85@6.50 for heavy weights. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	350	$6.70	58	279	$6.15	27	201	[illegible]
50	380	6.65	67	194	6.15	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	381	6.60	47	190	6.15	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	322	6.55	73	239	6.10	73	178	[illegible]
69	332	6.50	40	276	6.10	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	314	6.50	64	203	6.10	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	328	6.45	62	208	6.10	62	180	[illegible]
64	341	6.45	157	348	6.05	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	330	6.40	38	193	6.00	69	211	[illegible]
69	291	6.40	68	243	6.00	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	287	6.35	67	259	6.00	[illegible]	194	[illegible]
78	280	6.35	61	279	6.00	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
5[illegible]	2[illegible]	6.30	67	184	6.00	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	327	6.30	43	203	6.00	26	170	[illegible]
68	322	6.30	48	281	5.95	62	164	[illegible]
56	302	6.25	67	232	5.95	68	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	212	6.25	64	193	5.95	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	242	6.20	173	187	5.90	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	219	6.20	62	201	5.90	44	200	[illegible]
18	213	6.20	62	207	5.90	38	210	[illegible]
143	207	6.20	68	249	5.90	41	174	[illegible]
42	243	6.15	62	243	5.90	56	182	[illegible]
52	277	6.15	51	272	5.90	7[illegible]	172	[illegible]
78	244	6.15						

SHEEP—There was continued activity in this branch of the market, but the large supply had a tendency to weak prices. They were not materially lower, however, sales making on a basis of $2.50@3.50 for inferior to medium and at $3.75@4.75 for good to choice. Two or three lots of extra fetched $5.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	101	$4.12½	139	98	$4.00	155	85	[illegible]
78	122	4.25	22	97	3.75	121	72	[illegible]
193	111	4.25	59	104	4.50	78	122	[illegible]
68	146	5.00	100	85	3.30	84	111	[illegible]
50	139	5.00	20	62	3.00	32	80	[illegible]
100	84	2.87½	127	119	5.00	77	127	[illegible]
23	72	2.50	117	106	4.25	173	101	[illegible]
86	87	3.75						

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,734; consigned through, 180 cars; market dull; lower to sell; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; choice steers, $5.75@6.00; fair to good, $4.85@5.60; common, light, and butchers' steers, $3.75@4.00; feeders in good request at $4.15@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts today, 400, consigned through 9 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower; prices realized not satisfactory; fair to good Western, $4.25@4.65; choice to fancy, $4.75@5.25; Western lambs, $5.75@6.75; Canada lambs, $5.75@6.00; extra, $6.50@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,875; consigned through, 37 cars; market dull and heavy, with no demand for Yorkers and only light local demand; good butchers' and medium, $6.00@6.20; good heavy, $6.25@6.40; 30 cars held over.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 19.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,303; ordinary grades selling at ¼c dressed weight better price; on good to prime firm prices sustained, but there was no improvement; there were sales of a few choice at $10.00; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.50@8.50; second quality, $5.00@7.00; third quality, $4.25@4.50.

SWINE—Receipts, 800; Western fall live, $7.25@7.75; Northern dressed hogs, $9.00@9.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,383; stocks as a whole about ¼c better than last week; sales of sheep in lots, $2.75@4.75 each; extra, $5.00@5.50 or $5.00@6.50; spring lambs, 4½@6½c per pound.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 150 head; steady and firm; some very fine steers, 1,450 average, sold at $6.00; Christmas beeves range at $6.00@7.25; good to choice shipping steers, $5.00@5.75; light to fair, $4.00@4.75; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.75; feeders, $3.50@4.00; good to best Texans would bring $3.50@4.40; some Indian steers sold at $3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 650 head; shipments, 550 head; firm; good demand; medium to fair, $3.00@3.25; good to choice, $3.40@4.25; fancy, $4.75; Christmas sheep, $5.00@5.50.

HOGS—Active and higher; light grades, $5.50@6.00; packing, $5.85@6.25; butchers' to extra, $6.15@6.35. Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 120.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,370 head; steady at $5.00@6.20 per cwt for common to good steers; $6.50@7.50 for prime to premium; arrivals included 20 car-loads steers weighing over 1,500 lbs per head.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100 head; dull at $4.00@6.25 per cwt for sheep; $5.00@6.50 for lambs; not all sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; live hogs firmer at $6.00@6.40 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; inactive; steers of 1,309 to 1,360 lbs, $4.00@4.95; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 400 head; firmer and higher; $5.50@6.30, the outside for extra heavy; bulk sales, $5.75@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; steady; good to choice, $3.25@4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 442; market fair at about unchanged prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; market slow; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.40; Baltimores, $6.00@6.10; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; market slow at about yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.35@6.25; packing and butchers', $6.15@6.50. Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 300.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 5d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn, 6s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 54s; long clear dull at 50s; short rib dull at 51s. Pork—Prime mess—Eastern dull at 95s; Western dull at 89s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed, old, firmer at 6s 10½d. Wheat—No. 1 white dull at 8s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—1:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; winter wheat, 8s 8d@8s 11d; club, 9s 2d@9s 4d.

Weather dull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—Evening.—COTTON—Tending down at 5¾@6 1-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady, except wheat, which was dull; California white wheat, club, 9s 2d@9s 4d; red winter, 8s 8d@8s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 128s. Pork—Prime mess, 92s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s 6d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull; tending downward.

RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 182,000 centals; American, 100,000.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—SPERM OIL—70s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¼@8d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Wheat steady. Corn—Better tone. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Pork dull at 92s. Lard, 59s 9d. Bacon—Long clear depressed at 50s; short clear, 51s. Tallow, 42s. Cheese steady at 63s 6d. Beef dull at 128s. Country markets for wheat rather dull.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady; California club, 8s 11d@9s 2d. Corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Hardly any demand. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat—English quiet. PARIS—Wheat quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Winter wheat again offered with reserve for early delivery, and held to full previous quotations, in instances showing a slight rise, thus tending to check business, which has been very limited, shippers operating very cautiously. Much animation noted in No. 2 red. No. 1 red, $1.12¼, closing at $1.13¼ bid in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.10, afloat and delivered, chiefly at $1.09¼@1.09¾ and $1.08¼@1.08¾, mainly at $1.08¾ in elevator, and $1.09¾ in store, closing at $1.08¾ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.05¼@1.05¾; No. 1 white, $1.07 in elevator, closing at $1.07 bid in elevator; No. 2 white, 98¼@99¾c; No. 2 red futures: December, $1.08¾@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¾; January, $1.09¼@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; February, $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; March, $1.13¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; May, $1.14@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾ asked. Corn—Wide fluctuations occurred in No. 2 on the option list, especially in the year options, on which, through the earlier trading, an advance was made of 1¾c, followed by a break of as much as 2¾c, and a subsequent rally of 1¼@1½c per bu. No. 2 regular inspection, 71½@73c in elevator, closing at 73¼c, and nominal for do delivered; do, deliverable at close of December, 74½c; No. 3, 58@58½c, mostly at 58½c; No. 2 futures: Year, 71½@73¼c, closing at 73¼c; January, 65½@66⅞c, closing at 66c; February, 64¼@65⅛c, closing at 64⅝c; March, 64⅛@65c, closing at 64⅝c; April, 64@64⅞c, closing at 64c; May, 63⅛@63⅞c, closing at 63⅝c asked; new crop No. 2 year, 71@73⅛c, closing at 73⅛c. Oats—Business for prompt delivery on a moderate scale and generally at a shade easier price, though not offered with much urgency. A fair degree of activity noted in No. 2, on a variable market. No. 1 white, new rule, 50c; No. 1 white, new rule, 50c; closing at 47⅛c, and old rule 49c; No. 2, new rule, 45¾@46½c, closing at 46c asked, and old rule 46⅝@47c; No. 2, 45½c; No. 2 Chicago, 47c, delivered; No. 2 futures: December, 45¾@46½c, closing at 46⅛c bid; January, 46@46⅞c, closing at 46¾c; February, 46⅛@47c, closing at 46⅞c; March, 46⅞@47⅛c, closing at 47c; May, 46⅞@47½c, closing at 46⅞c. Rye wanted, but held above the views of buyers, checking business. Choice Canada, in bond, 70½c bid; Western quoted at 69@70c in store and afloat. Barley dull and weak.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have shown considerable irregularity on a generally slow movement for early delivery, though in Western steam lard and in the option line a fair business was reported, leaving off more firmly. Business in Western mess pork has been moderate for early delivery, leaving off at $18.50@19.00 for new packing uninspected. Cut meats continued in request, including pickled shoulders in bulk, at 8½@8¾c; smoked shoulders, 9¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; pickled bellies, 9¾@10¼c. Bacon very dull for prompt delivery, long clear quoted at 9¾c. Western steam lard in limited request for prompt delivery, leaving off at $10.80 for contract; futures: December, $10.80@10.85, closing at $10.82½; January, $10.80@10.87½, closing at $10.77½ bid; February, $10.80@10.95, closing at $10.92½; March, $10.85@10.90, closing at $10.97½; May, $10.92½@11.00, closing at $10.97½; June, $11.00@11.05, closing at $11.03 bid; July, $11.10@11.12½; August, $11.12½@11.15.

TALLOW—In moderate demand, with prime quoted at 8c bid.

SUGARS—Raw quoted strong and in fair demand. Refined about as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Berth freight movements on a restricted scale, the offerings of most kinds of cargo comparatively moderate, yet rates have been quoted essentially unaltered, though for other freight there was showing more or less irregularity. For Liverpool, by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s, as to routes (local at 2s 6d@3s); grain at the steady rate of 6¾d; provisions, through and local, at 25s 6d@40s, as to routes; local at 32s 6d@40s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Dull and easier at 10⅝@10 9-16c; futures steady; December, 10.37c; January, 10.36c; February, 10.43c; March, 10.58c; April, 10.70c; May, 10.79c; June, 10.91c; July, 11.00c; August, 11.12c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 50,000 brls; exports, 1,000 brls; common to good superfine State Western, $3.20@3.80; common to good extra, $3.80@4.40; good to choice, $4.40@7.00; white wheat extra, $4.25@7.25; extra Ohio, $3.90@6.75; St. Louis, $3.90@7.00; Minnesota, patent process, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ½@¾c better, afterwards lost the advance, and declined a trifle, closing firmer; receipts, 36,500 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring, 98c; ungraded red, 97@1.14; No. 3 do, 97½c; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.12; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05@1.06; No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.09½, steamer No. 3 red, $1.05@1.06; [illegible]

[illegible]; certificates, $1.09@1.10¼ delivered; No. 1 red, [illegible]; ungraded white, [illegible]; No. 1 white, sales 1,500 bu. at $1.07; No. 2 red, December, sales 8,000 bu. at $1.08½@1.08¾, closing at [illegible]; January, sales 216,000 bu. at $1.09⅝@1.09¾, closing at [illegible]; February, sales 456,000 bu. at $1.11¼@[illegible]; March, sales 152,000 bu. at [illegible], closing at $1.11¾; May, sales 208,000 bu. at [illegible], closing at $1.14¾.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 69c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Molasses dull and easier; New Orleans, [illegible]. Rice quiet but firm; domestic, [illegible]; Rangoon, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 91c; [illegible]; refined, 7¼@7⅜c.

[illegible]—Steady at $1.75@1.85.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 51½@52c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady; 29½@30c.

LEATHER—In good demand; 18@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 6@13c.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Corn in much better demand today, the trade being quite active, with available supply offering not large; prices unchanged, and sales were freely made at full quotations; exports today, 40,000 bu; old corn, 81@83c, with sound new corn at 73@75c, and good no grade at 68@72c. Oats quiet; No. 1 white, 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 51½@[illegible]; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 1 mixed, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and quiet; backs, $21.50 per [illegible]; short cut, $21.00; long cut and lean ends, $20.50; [illegible], prime mess, $20.00; extra prime pork, [illegible]. Lard dull at 11¾c per lb in tierces and tubs, [illegible] more in pails. Hams quiet; large, 12½c; [illegible] small, 15c; Western smoked, 12½c. Beef in barrels dull and quiet; mess, $10.00; extra mess, $12.50; family, $15.00; extra plate, $16.00; plate, $14.00; [illegible]. Fresh beef unchanged; steers, 6@9½c; hinds, 9@11½c; fores, 5@7½c.

FREIGHTS—Ocean freights are quiet, with prices steady to all points. The demand for room is not heavy, while there is also some scarcity of room. Grain from Boston to Liverpool is 6d, to London 7d and Glasgow 8d, Hull 7d; sack flour to Liverpool [illegible], to London 22s 6d, to Glasgow 25s; provisions to Liverpool 30s asked, to Glasgow 35s asked, but 32s 6d would probably be accepted.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.60@5.37½.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, [illegible]; yellow mixed, 63c. Oats—Demand fair and prices [illegible].

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm; $2.90@3.00.

HAY—Demand active; prime, $19.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $17.75. Lard steady; refined, tierce, $11.50; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders easier; packed, 7c; short rib and long clear, 9¾c. Bacon—No stock. Hams—Sugar-cured choice canvased scarce and in request at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a good demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¼@8¾c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; common to good common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6c; prime to choice, 6@6¼c; yellow clarified, 7@7¼c; choice and white clarified, 8@[illegible]; granulated, 8¾c. Molasses quiet but steady; inferior, 18@22c; centrifugal, 21@43c; common, 33@38c; fair, 40@43c; prime to choice, 44@53c. Rice steady, with a good demand; Louisiana, 4¼@6¼c.

BRAN—Quiet but steady at 95c.

[illegible] business.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Steady for spring patents; other grades weak. Rye flour barely steady at $3.75@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ¼@½c higher, subsequently weakened, advance lost, and closed weak; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.03¾; No. 2 red, December, $1.07½@1.08¼; January, $1.08¼@1.08¾; February, $1.10@1.10¾; March, $1.11@1.12¼. Corn—Options irregular; local lots in fair demand; firmer for sail mixed and yellow; sales included rejected mixed and yellow, 53@55c; No. 3, [illegible]; steamer, 61@63c; sail mixed, 66@66½c; sail yellow, 67@67½c; steamer white, 69c; sail mixed, December, 67@67¾c; January, 63@63½c; February, [illegible]; March, 61@61¾c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand. Lard quiet; kettle, $12.75; steam, $11.25.

BUTTER—Demand active; choice very scarce; creamery extra, 40@41c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 33@35c; New York and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra firsts, [illegible]; Western extra, 30c.

EGGS—Firm for fresh; 30½@31c.

CHEESE—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red sold at 94@94¾c cash; 95@96¼c January; 95¾@96⅞c February; $1.01¼@1.01¾ May; No. 3 do 90@90½c. Corn opened higher, advanced, and closed lower, at about latest sales yesterday; 49@49⅝c cash; 45@44¾c year; 45¼@45⅝c January; 45½@45⅝c February; 49¾@49¾c May. Highest prices reached were 45⅞c year, 46⅞c January, 47⅞c February, and 50c May. Oats lower; 36¾@37c cash; 37c year; 37¼c January; 37⅛c February; 36@36¾c May. Rye firm; 57¼c bid. Barley steady at 50@80c.

LEAD—Better at $4.25.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 35@40c; dairy, 28@34c.

EGGS—Quiet at 25c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal; no movement of round lots.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 156,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat dull; 95⅝c bid January; 96¾c February; $1.01⅞ bid May. Corn higher; 44⅛c the year; 45⅝c January; 46⅝c February; 49⅝c May. Oats quiet; 36⅝c the year; 35⅞c January; 36c May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Oats dull; Western white, 49@50c; mixed, 45@47c; Pennsylvania, 45@50c. Rye dull; 66@68c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western packed and roll, 22@28c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 29c; limed, 24@25c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 7¼@8¾c. Sugar steady; A soft, 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,495 brls; wheat, 56,304 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 2,440 bu; rye, 1,038.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,480 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 28,757 bu; corn, 246,639 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weaker; No. 2 hard, 99¾c; No. 2, 94c; December, 94¼c; January, 93⅝c; February, 95c; No. 3, 77c. Corn higher; in fair demand; No. 2, 57c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 35¼c; white, 37¾c. Rye easier; No. 1, 57c; No. 2, 54c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 75c bid, 75c asked; No. 3 spring extra, 51¾@52c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger; mess pork, $17.20 cash or December; $17.35 January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.35 cash or December; $10.40 January.

HOGS—Firmer; $5.65@6.00.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

EGGS—Scarce and firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 78,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 33,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; barley, 17,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot, December, or year, 95⅝c; January, 96¾c; February, 98¾c; March, $1.00¾; May, $1.04⅛. Corn easier; No. 2, spot, old, 57c; new, 56c; year, 55⅝c; January, 51¾c; May, 50¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot or year, 41¾c; December, 41¾c.

Closed—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot or year, 95¼c; [illegible]; January, 97c; February, 98¾c bid; March, $1.00¾ bid; May, $1.05¾ bid. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, old, 60c bid; new, year, 55¾c bid; January, 51c bid; May, [illegible] bid. Oats dull; No. 2, year, 41½c; May, 38¾c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower at 95¼@95½c. Corn steady at [illegible]; [illegible], 46@48c. Oats in fair demand at 39½@40c. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 62½@63c. Barley in fair demand at 73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand, at [illegible]. Lard strong and higher at $10.35. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, $6.75; clear rib, $9.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $8.25; clear rib, $10.50; clear, [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady, with a good demand, at $1.12.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Steady and firm; middling, 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. New mess pork, $18.00. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c. Lard quiet but steady; prime leaf, $11.75.

HOGS—Strong and higher; good to choice, $6.25@6.50.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.12.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat, receipts, 31,000 bu; shipments, 20,000 bu; quiet and weak; No. 2 red, 77c cash; 78¾c bid January; 80¾c bid February. Corn, receipts, 41,000 bu; shipments, 50,000 bu; [illegible]; 37¾c for cash; 37⅛c for January; 38⅛@38¾c for February. Oats slow at 33½c bid cash; 33c bid January.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Weak at 25c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 white spot and December, 97⅝c; January, 97c bid, 97⅛c asked; February, 99c; May, $1.03⅝ bid, $1.04 asked; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2 red, 98c asked. Corn neglected; No. 2, 51c. Oats—New neglected; No. 2, 38⅛c; No. 2 white [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,391 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm; high mixed, 49@50c; mixed, 48½@48¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 38@39½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 57½@58c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,650 bu; corn, 30,600 bu; oats, 25,500 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No [illegible]. Corn—Sales of a few cars new at 59½@60c. Oats quiet; car mixed at 45c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn steady; mixed, 51c. Oats firmer; mixed, 37c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn steady; new high mixed, 70c; new [illegible].

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 10c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 2,933 bales; sales, 300; stock, 121,970.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 9 15-16c; low middling, 9 11-16c; good ordinary, 9 5-16c; net receipts, 3,350 bales; gross, 10,540; exports to France, 3,669; Continent, 1,335; sales, 4,000; stock, 290,540.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Slow; buyers and sellers apart; middlings, 9⅝c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 6,100; shipments, 4,200; stock, 39,700.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Market dull and prices a shade lower at 9⅝c; receipts, 2,519 bales; shipments, 3,914; stock, 84,070; sales, 1,800.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—WOOL—Improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 39@42c; extra, 39@40c; medium, 42@46c; coarse, 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 34@37c; medium, 41@43c; coarse, 32@34c; washed combing delaine, 33@48c; tub washed, 39@42c; unwashed combing delaine, 25@35c; pulled, 30@33c.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—WOOL—Dull and lower; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 39@45c; Wisconsin fleeces, 37½@39c; No. 1 do, 45c; 48c for Ohio combing; delaine do, 42@45c; unwashed do, 18@33; pulled wools, 25@45c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—In some makes of crown and colored cottons there has been a large business, stimulated through low prices, not yet made public. Outside of transactions of the kind referred to, the market is quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Dec. 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 48c.

TARIFF REVISION.

"War Taxes on the People's Daylight"—Seventy-five Per Cent Tax on Window Glass!

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—*To the Editor of the New York Times:* The more the Tariff Commissioners' report is analyzed, the more apparent it is that the pretended reduction is a sham and delusion; and, excepting a few wholesome recommendations of simplification, the whole reform is in the interest of monopolists. On Friday last both the Committee on Ways and Means and Finance Committee were at work on schedule B, as reported by the commission. This is the earthenware and glass schedule. Suffice it to say that some of the earthen and glassware duties, as recommended by the commission, were adopted, which still increases the duties over the present War tax, and the War tax on window-glass was thus far not reduced by the two committees. Now, there is something perfectly outrageous and shameful in retaining a duty of some 75 per cent in average on the commonest kind of cheap window-glass and calling this a reform of the tariff. There is, further, something audacious in this persistency, which, through the Tariff Commission and the Senate and House committees, sets at defiance the universal demand of the people to reduce the tax on the most necessary article of human habitation. Now, at present no one desires free window-glass. But the 52,000,000 consumers only demand a fair reduction. When the War taxes are no longer needed, surely this defiance of the people's rights by a few bloated monopolists has no parallel in history, and the action of the majority in both committees in retaining this enormous duty on such an article as window-glass will only show the people that there is no desire of lowering taxes. From what I have seen in Washington on a flying visit, I am convinced that either nothing will be done, or if by chance some tariff measures do get through such measures will not be in favor of reducing much the now existing War taxes in time of peace.

J. S. MOORE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Watch Presentations in the Chicago Post-Office.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—On reading yesterday's TRIBUNE it occurred to me that the watch presentation business has recently broken out again in the Chicago Post-Office. Mr. P. M. Clowry got a watch, Senator Hank Ruger got another. The money that paid for it was raised among the employes on the suggestion of M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, Ruger being his assistant. Of course, Hank will soon get up a boom for McGrath.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

Another Case of "Protection."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—In your article on the Tariff bill in this morning's TRIBUNE you mention the proposed mixed duties on iron and steel. Are you aware that the increase on steel rods proposed by the commission and ingrafted in the bill will increase the cost of that already overburdened article, a barbed-wire fence, at least $20 a mile to the farmer? The already overprotected monopoly which controls the business is active in support of the commission's report and of the proposed bill.

W. PENIMORE SMITH.

The Elevated Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The article in THE TRIBUNE of the 13th inst. in regard to "Elevated Railroad" must meet the approval of a large portion of property-owners of the city. I should not as a property-owner approve of an elevated road on any of our principal streets; but a road running through the alleys between State street and Wabash avenue, or Wabash and Michigan avenues, where it will not disfigure the streets or damage property, would give us South-Siders frequent, quick, and comfortable transit, which we do not now have. The Illinois Central or the Rock Island do not give us this accommodation though they give us comfortable cars. The time is soon coming, I think, when our citizens will demand and secure quick and comfortable transit in some form. This we can have with elevated roads and without damage to property.

A necessity for this is found in the great increase of street traffic and travel, and the demand for warm and comfortable cars must be met in some way. If the street-railway companies will not provide warm cars then let some company be started that will.

SOUTH SIDE.

The Protection of Timber Culture.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—To the following resolution, offered by Mr. Reall at the recent Agricultural Convention in this city, which was referred to a committee, and by the committee reported upon favorably, I desire to offer the appended suggestions:

"*Resolved*, That any change in the United States land laws relating to homestead, preemption, soldiers' claims, entries, or a repeal of same, is contrary to our National policy."

It is now the very general custom in Dakota Territory, where my personal observation has been extended for the past six months, for Registers at the United States land-offices to suffer a lapsed tree claim to be reëntered as a homestead or preëmption, and this is very frequently done, indeed rarely otherwise, so that what was wisely intended by the Government in timber-culture claims—viz.: the growth of ten acres of timber upon every section—is perverted, and thousands of sections have this year been passed from the control of the Government and timber culture thereby abandoned.

What seems to be necessary is this rule: Once a timber claim, always a timber claim. Whenever it lapses, let it be reëntered a timber claim, and none other; and this in no way impairs the rights of settlers. The treeless prairies of the West demand the immediate attention of Congress to this subject, that so glaring a defect in the laws should be immediately remedied, and I commend the agitation of this subject by all considerate editors.

A. H. BAILEY.

That Commission Rule Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Much has been written and more been said about the commission rule of the Board of Trade, but the true gist of the unfairness or unequal workings seem to be entirely ignored. The fact that the board cannot, according to the laws of the land, dictate to or limit a value on the services of its members as agents, brokers, or commission men—any more consistently than can a trades-union determine that a laborer shall not accept $2 per day to keep his family from starving when he can't get $3—does not really enter into the question. There is no doubt but that every member of the board would gladly vote to sustain the present rates of commission, if by the very conditions of this rule a discrimination was not made whereby the riches of its members can and actually do the great bulk of the business at half rates. Many of our rich members have bought memberships for each and every agent they employ in other cities, and these agents being members of the board, pay but the members' rate—one-eighth cent on grain, two and one-half cents on pork, and five cents on lard—it is not at all necessary that they should disclose their principals' names, but have all the business carried in the name of the agent. But how is it with hundreds of good firms on the floor who have sufficient means to prosecute their business, but no surplus to invest in memberships for their agents? They are allowed to pay a salary to an agent, but if that salary is fixed, in nine cases out of ten the member of the board would be doing business at, or at least receiving for the business done, less than half the regular rates. It is not allowed by the present rule to employ an agent and pay him in proportion to the business he influences, but he must either be a member of the board or, to pay him pro rata, an eighth in addition to the regular one-fourth cent must be added. This merchant of limited means cannot get the business on such terms, while the rich are openly doing it for one-eighth and not breaking the rule either, and here is where the injustice of the rule manifests itself. Let the rule be so amended that in all cases the principal shall pay the full commissions, but at the same time give the merchant of moderate means a fair chance to compete for this business by allowing him to pay a bona-fide agent a portion of the commissions for his services in influencing the business, looking after margins in his city, and for attending to all other details of the business, for he virtually acts in the capacity of a limited partner, though he be not a member. Fix the rule so that all will have fair play and equal chances under it; do away with this discrimination in favor of the rich merchant as against the one of lesser means; put every member on an equal footing, and not a member will vote to lessen commissions. Will not the committee having the revision of all the rules under consideration take some cognizance of this feature of the rule and so shape it that when the revised rules come to be voted on there will be no dissenting voice except from the would-be monopolists of the board.

JUSTITIA.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting of the Sixth Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the church chapel, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues. J. W. Helmer presided and Ralph A. Tenney acted as Secretary. William Best read the report of the Board of Trustees, from which it is gathered that the last year has been a highly prosperous one for the society. E. S. Helmer, the Treasurer, presented a full showing of the finances of the church, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS.

In hand Jan. 1, 1882	$ 274
Received on construction account	60
Sundries	223
Sunday collection	366
Pew rents	7,304
Total receipts	$ 8,220

EXPENDITURES.

Pastor's salary to Nov. 1	$ 2,750
Pulpit supply	500
Music, fuel, lights, etc	2,338
Interest on loan of $12,000	1,018
Balance in treasury	842
	$ 8,220

ASSETS.

Church lot	$10,500
Church building	30,000
Furniture and fixtures	5,000
Organ	4,000
Unpaid subscriptions	1,200
Unpaid pew rents	704
Total	$51,405

LIABILITIES.

Church mortgage	$12,000

The indications are that the coming year will demonstrate to this society the need of increased church accommodations. In membership and attendance the growth has far exceeded all anticipations, and the enlargement of the church edifice will soon become a necessity. The mortgage on the church buildings is not due until 1885, and early in the coming year a sinking fund will be established, with a substantial amount as a basis. The Sunday-school of the church numbers between 400 and 500 regular attendants, and the infant-class is the largest, numerically, in the city. The new pastor of this church, the Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr., will begin his ministerial labors there on the second Sunday in February next.

Presbyterian Sabbath-School Assembly.

The second session of the Presbyterian Sabbath-School Assembly was held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner Cass and Superior streets, yesterday afternoon. There was a limited attendance, but the papers presented were treated in a very interesting manner. The Rev. Herrick Johnson conducted the song service, after which the Rev. James A. Worden assumed the leadership of the assembly. Mr. Worden advised his hearers when they had to lead a meeting on a rainy day not to scold those who had come because more had not come. It did not mend matters. Miss L. J. Rider delivered a very able paper upon the "Methods of Teaching Primary Classes," which was made interesting by objects and illustrations. Miss Rider thought less of the question method and more of the lecture method should be used in teaching children. The wise teacher would give the intellectual activity of the child a chance to express itself. Children also had a desire for progression and action, and the teacher should meet such desires of the child.

Miss Rider's paper met with favorable criticism by the Revs. Johnson, Kittredge, and Wishard.

The next subject was presented by the Rev. Samuel E. Wishard: "The Teachers' Week-Day Work." The teachers' work was not finished in the class-room. They should commence early in the week to study their lesson with definiteness. It was also well for the teacher to make the acquaintance of the parents of their pupils, and get into such confidence in the home that they would be received as a well-wisher and one working to the interests of the family. We should do all we possibly can to help our pupils. They in twenty years will be the ones who are influencing society. If we reach the little people and do the right thing with them we shall reach the generation.

Do not watch as a policeman, but take an interest in their interests. Nothing pleases them better than to see old folks young folks. In a loving way bring the children into companionship and give them something to do. It does little good merely to talk.

In discussion Dr. Johnson said to effectually teach a child it was indispensable to become in personal individual relation with it.

Dr. Kittredge next spoke of the "Difficulties and Methods of Adult Classes."

The selection of class teachers should be very carefully made. The first difficulty with an adult class is to get any one to come. Grown-up people, as a rule, think they know a great deal more than they do know. The second difficulty was that the great absorption in business and pleasure during the week make the Sabbath-day one of physical rest for the father and mother. To draw people you must make it interesting, and mutual acquaintance was just as necessary as with little children. To create enthusiasm the teachers should be earnest, and if they can't study they had better give up the class. No class could be successful where one or two did all the talking, and it should not be allowed; neither should discussions be permitted in the class.

After discussion the session closed with prayer.

The third session of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Assembly commenced at 7:45 last evening. The Rev. Samuel E. Wishard conducted the praise service, which continued for fifteen minutes, after which the Rev. E. C. Ray addressed the meeting upon the subject of "All the Church at School." The speaker was hopeful and confident that at some time the whole church would be brought into the school. It was necessary, for at home there was so much of literature, both secular and religious, that the Bible was crowded out. In teaching the asking of questions awakens every mind, and the teacher not only has the opportunity of answering, but the further advantage of inciting the desire of private study. This lesson system leads us to the best of the Bible. It is said one side of the sun is warmer than the other. So it is with the Son of righteousness, and we poor frozen sinners and half-frozen Christians need the warmth of Christ. If every member of the church was in the class mutually working there would be better work done. After discussion of this paper the Rev. E. C. Oggel opened the discussion "All the School at Church." He said we wanted all the school at church, and the Sunday-school is second and subservient to the church service. The speaker dwelt upon the importance of interesting children in the church.

Presbyterian Home Missions.

At a meeting of the Committee of Home Missions of the Synod of Illinois, held in the library of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon and evening, Dr. J. F. Noyes was elected Chairman and the Rev. J. F. Magill Secretary. The committee decided to ask the Board of Home Missions to grant Dr. C. S. Armstrong, the present synodical missionary, a commission of fourteen months instead of twelve in order to bring the term of the commission into harmony with the synodical year; also that the Doctor's salary be advanced from $1,500, the present figure, to $1,700, an increase of $200, which request the board concluded to consider during today's session.

A committee of ladies was appointed, consisting of two from each presbytery, who were to coöperate with the Woman's Executive Committee of New York.

Papers by Drs. Norton and Kendall, suggesting methods of missionary work, were then read.

Dr. J. F. Magill was appointed to prepare a report upon the coöperation of Presbyterial and Synodical Committees, and submit their report thereon tomorrow.

Dr. Noyes was appointed to prepare a report upon the functions of Presbyterial Home Mission Committees, after which the meeting adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

Unity Church.

The annual meeting of the Unity Church Association was held Monday night with a not very large attendance. The Board of Trustees and officers elected are substantially the same as before.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—The German astronomers, Prof. Müller and Prof. Deischmüller, with their assistants, who observed the transit of Venus here, left this afternoon for New York. They will make flying visits to Washington, Boston, and Niagara Falls, and, returning to New York, will be joined by the German astronomers who made observations at Aiken, S. C., and will sail for home Jan. 4. Since the transit the party have been entertained at Willimantic, New Britain, and other places in this vicinity. They have not yet given any figures of their observations, and will not do so, as it is not permitted by the home authorities.

THE BILLIARD MATCH TONIGHT.

The practice play of Messrs. Morris and Carter indicates a close and extremely interesting contest tonight at Central Music-Hall, where will be played their match of 500 points, cushion carroms, for $500 a side. Both Carter and Morris have been averaging upwards of four in their practice, and both have made large runs, Morris' best being 50, and Carter's 48. The arrangements at the Central Music-Hall are such as to insure an admirable view of the game from every part of the house, and from the number of private boxes already disposed of it is evident that there will be a liberal attendance of ladies.

THAT SETTLES IT.

Brought into Competition with the World, the Best Carries Off the Honors.

At the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876 the leading products of all the branches of the World's industry were assembled at Philadelphia. To carry off a prize in the face of that tremendous competition was a task of no ordinary difficulty. Inventions and preparations for the alleviation of pain and the cure of disease were present in the greatest possible variety, representing the skill and the profoundest study of the age, and it may be of vital importance to you personally to know that the highest and only medal given to rubber Porous Plasters was awarded to the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER by the following jury:

Dr. Wm. Roth, Surgeon-General Prussian Army.
J. H. Thompson, A. M., M. D., Washington, D. C.
C. B. White, M. D., New Orleans.
Ernest Fleisch, M. D., Austria.

The decision was afterwards confirmed by the medical jury at the last Paris Exposition. Knowing the value of such high and unbiased testimony, the medical profession, both in the United States and in Europe, quickly threw aside the old slow-acting plasters they had been using and adopted Benson's in their regular practice. That physicians and surgeons of the broadest reputation did this distinctly proves the intrinsic merit of the article.

It is no more than just to add that the average physician of today is not dominated by the prejudices which retarded the progress and modified the successes of his predecessors of not more than twenty-five years ago. He accepts hints from all quarters and indorses and adopts demonstrated healing agents wherever he finds them.

The right of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to stand at the head of all external applications whatsoever for the mitigation or cure of disease is no longer questioned.

Let the purchaser, however, be on his guard against imitations. The genuine has the word CAPCINE cut in the middle.

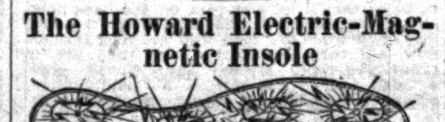
Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

THE
Howard Galvanic Shield

Cures LameBack, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness Of a Personal Nature

resulting from EXCESSES, LOST STRENGTH, IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE, and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM cures. Send for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET showing cuts of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic, for every part of the body, for men and women. THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other garments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED ONE YEAR. Price of No. 1, $4; No. 1 A, $6; No. 2, $10. Sent by mail at our expense and risk, or by Express C. O. D.

The Howard Electric-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of boot or shoe.

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134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Guard the System Against
MALARIA
By Using
DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE
PILLS.

They do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea, or griping. On the contrary they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophyllin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King, of the College of Medicine, of Cincinnati, says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." [See American Dispensatory, page 720.]

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, when there is a great weakness or debility, DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:
MANDRAKE PILLS,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
PULMONIC SYRUP

are sold by all druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package. Dr. Schenck's book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia is sent free to all. Address

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
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Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
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New and Unique Goods opening daily in all the Novelties. Specialties in Bisque, Bohemian Glass, and Fancy China, and rare specimens in Real Bronze, Carrara Marble, Royal Worcester, etc.

An early examination is advised.

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146 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 16, we will keep open evenings until Christmas.

Swift's Specific Cures Scrofula.
Swift's Specific Cures Sores.
Swift's Specific Cures Ulcers.
Swift's Specific Cures Boils.
Swift's Specific Cures Eruptions.
Swift's Specific Cures Catarrh.
Swift's Specific Cures Eczema.
Swift's Specific Cures Rheumatism.
Swift's Specific Cures Skin Diseases.
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Swift's Specific Removes All Taint, HEREDITARY OR OTHERWISE.
Swift's Specific Is the Great BLOOD REMEDY of the age.

Write for full particulars to
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. $1 to $1.75 per bottle

Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
FURS!
Seal Sacques and Cloaks,
Fur-Lined Garments,
Muffs, Collars, and Gloves,
Fur Rugs and Robes.

Orders by mail or information desired will receive special and prompt attention. When customers are known to the house, or if satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

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NEW YORK.

Corticelli
Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.
Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.
"CORTICELLI"
Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.

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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for

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Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, &c.,

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Tamar—unlike Pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation.

Sold by All Druggists.

of the three Peruvian barks. A most powerful Restorer in General Debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, & the effects of Malarial Fevers.

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NOTICE.

Mr. Morgan Doyle is no longer an agent for the Chicago Union Brewing Company. He has not been in our employ since Nov. 6, 1882.

F. P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:35 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:20 a m	* 6:00 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 7:05 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	§ 1:15 p m	§ 9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:21 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:23 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:31 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Waldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent, at city office, No. 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:23 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:35 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	† 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	† 8:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	† 2:01 m	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	§ 1:30 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Franguel.....Wednesday, Dec. 13, 7 a m
FRANCE.....Wednesday, Dec. 20, 12 m
ST. LAURENT.....Wednesday, Dec. 27, 6:30 a m
LABRADOR.....Wednesday, Jan. 3, 12 m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,
Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

PICARDIE, Porter.....About Dec. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE
For Gibraltar—First Cabin.....$75 and $61
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin.....$80 and $100
Steerage.....$32

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland, Me., during the winter months. Steerage tickets, either way, $25. Drafts on the best Banks in Great Britain and Ireland for sale at Lowest Rates.

O. SVENSON, General Western Agent,
63 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Tickets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P.,
CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES,

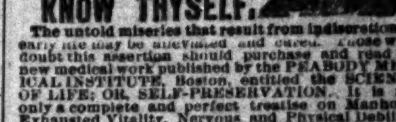
At LEVE & ALDEN'S Tourist Offices, 114 Washington-st., corner of Clark. Call or send postage for New York edition of American Tourist Gazette; Chicago edition will be ready Dec. 15, containing tours and valuable information.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD CO., BISSELL BLOCK, PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 8th, 1882.

Proposals for the construction of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad, between Laughlin Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, near Bennetts Station, will be received at the office of the company up to December 20th, 1882, inclusive. Plans and profiles can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 17, Bissell Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. K. HYNDMAN, President.

Woven Wire Mattress.

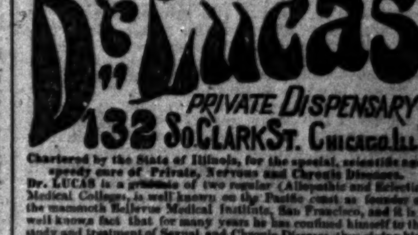


THE BEST BED IN USE.

Do not buy cheap, coarsely woven imitations. See that our name is on the frame. For sale by Furniture dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
READ!



KNOW THYSELF.

The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, EACH ONE OF WHICH IS INVALUABLE, so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded. Price only $1.25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents. Send now.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is well known that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excess, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, etc., will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address

Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

THE COURTS.

A Quarrel Between Two Lawyers Over Some Real Estate.

Judge Tuley Properly Rebukes an Oversharp Real-Estate Dealer.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

A Quarrel Between Two Lawyers Over Some Real Estate.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by William J. English against Henry W. Leman to compel him to keep his word and convey to complainant a valuable lot on the lake shore, near Lincoln Park. Complainant says that on the 28th of November, 1882, in pursuance of a decree of the Probate Court, Charles D. Thompson, as administrator of the estate of Amherst Thompson, sold among other lands the interest of Amherst Thompson in part of Lot 7 of the Assessor's Subdivision of the east fractional half of Sec. 20, 40, 14 in Lake View. The lot was 280 feet front on Diversy street, and being subject to an incumbrance the equity of redemption had to be sold as a whole. Complainant wanted to buy the west 180 feet of the lot, and as Leman wanted the rest and the land could not be sold in parcels, it was agreed Leman should bid in the whole lot and then convey the west 180 feet thereof to complainant. The lot was bid in, and shortly after the sale English went to Leman to get a deed of his part, when the latter coolly ignored the whole transaction, said he did not understand he had agreed to convey to complainant, and proposed to keep the whole tract himself. English has been unable to get any settlement, and now asks that Leman may be compelled to keep his contract, that he may be held to have the title to the west 180 feet of the lot in trust, and may be enjoined from selling or incumbering it in any way. The lot is valued at about $12,000, the portion claimed by English being worth $7,500.

A Poor Hod-Carrier Gets Justice from a Real-Estate Agent.

Judge Tuley yesterday morning decided the case of Daniel Sullivan against E. L. Barber, a lawyer and real-estate agent, in which the latter was treated to some very uncomplimentary free advertising. Sullivan, who is an uneducated Irishman, in 1874 owned a house and lot on Sherlieb avenue worth $3,500, but incumbered for $700. He employed Barber to negotiate an exchange of it for some other property, and the latter claimed to have made a trade with an Englishman for some lots in Englewood. Sullivan was sent out to look at them, but Barber misdirected him, and the former, after viewing some very eligible property, on the supposition that he was buying it, came home much pleased with his bargain. Subsequently through, and at Barber's request signed a number of blank notes and mortgages. Barber then bought forty-eight lots from a man named Neigbor, made a deed of twenty of them to his brother-in-law, J. E. Durfee, and another deed from Durfee to Sullivan, and then filled up the blank notes and mortgages of Sullivan's to Durfee, so as to give Sullivan only an equity of redemption in the property. The papers were all put on record, but Sullivan did not discover the fraud until the lots had been sold out from under him. He then filed a bill for relief. Judge Tuley in deciding the case said it was one of the most bare-faced instances of abuse of trust he had ever known. Sullivan was unquestionably entitled to relief either to recover the profits or get back his money, and the Judge decided to give him a decree for $2,550, the value of the lots less the redemptions with interest at 6 per cent from June 2, 1874, the date of the pretended exchange. An injunction was also issued restraining Barber from collecting a note of Sullivan's for $305.

Divorces.

Lilly E. Richie filed a bill yesterday against Charles E. Richie, complaining that for four years after their marriage he made her home unhappy and her life miserable by beating and kicking and threatening to kill her. She finally had him arrested, and he then deserted her in 1878. Since then he has been keeping company with other women, and as there is no likelihood of his reformation she asks to have the marriage set aside.

James Agnew asked for a divorce from his wife Eliza on account of her confirmed habit of drinking to excess.

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Judge Smith will this morning decide the motion for injunction in the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company against the City of Chicago.

Friday will be the last day of service to the January term of the Superior Court.

Latest Legal Decisions.

Following is an abstract of the latest and most important decisions of the State and Federal Courts:

NAVIGABLE RIVER—OBSTRUCTIONS—CANAL —RIGHT TO TOLLS.

W sued M to recover from him the damages which he suffered from the obstruction of the Little Wolf River by the dam and booms erected by M, by which he, W, was hindered from running his logs down the river. In the defense M claimed that W should pay him for driving his logs for the use of a canal which he, M, had dug from one bend in the river to another bend therein, the river being very crooked. The trial court decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which, in this case, Weatherby vs. Mickiejohn, reversed the judgment. Cassoday, in the opinion, said: It is the settled law of this State that streams of sufficient capacity to float logs to market are navigable. In the claim of the defendant it appears that the canal was made "for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river and lessening the expense of driving and booming logs thereon to all persons choosing or desiring to use the canal." Such being the allegations, we must hold that the artificial channel in question was dedicated to the use of all persons choosing or desiring to float logs through it; and that after allowing it thus to be used without objection the defendant is not entitled to recover from the plaintiff for its use any more than he could recover for the use of the stream had no such channel been cut. The claim of the defendant is, in effect, the exaction of tolls for the improvement of public highway, which cannot be exercised except by way of grant from the Legislature.

SALES—ORDERS FOR GOODS TO A FULFILLED BY B—IMPLIED CONTRACT.

C sent an order to A for 300 iron fence-posts and 1,200 pounds of wire, and A being unable to deliver C over-ordered from B, who filled the order and notified C of what he had done by a postal-card which he did not sign. C, however, knew A's handwriting. B forwarded the goods, except a number of the posts, and sent with them a bill of items and charges with a notice that the balance of the posts would follow soon. He requested a remittance of the amount of the bill, as he was doing business on a cash basis. Four days later the remaining posts were shipped by B, with a like account. C refused to pay it, and an action was brought for the price of the goods; B recovered a judgment, and C carried the case, Neidig vs. Cole, to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, who affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice, Lake, in his opinion, said: "There was nothing that B did or said from which C could reasonably have inferred that the shipments had been made on the credit of A. Full notice had been given to C by A and by B that B was filling the order, and if C was not willing to deal with B he should have returned the goods, or at least refused to receive them. This he did not do, and the law holds him under an implied contract with B for their value."

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—INCOME OF DEBTOR'S ESTATE.

W made a trust of all of his property by which the trustees were to pay to him the net income semi-annually during his life "upon his order or receipt, the same not to be by way of anticipation," and to pay the principle to his children at his death. After this settlement, on himself he borrowed money from a bank, and by a proper writing transferred to it all of his right, title, interest to and in the income arising under the trust. The trustees refused to pay over the income under this transfer, on the ground that it was inalienable, and the bank brought a contempt suit against them through, and at Barber's request signed a number of blank notes and mortgages. Barber then bought forty-eight lots from a man named Neigbor, made a deed of twenty of them to his brother-in-law, J. E. Durfee, and another deed from Durfee to Sullivan, and then filled up the blank notes and mortgages of Sullivan's to Durfee, so as to give Sullivan only an equity of redemption in the property. The papers were all put on record, but Sullivan did not discover the fraud until the lots had been sold out from under him. He then filed a bill for relief. Judge Tuley in deciding the case said it was one of the most bare-faced instances of abuse of trust he had ever known. Sullivan was unquestionably entitled to relief either to recover the profits or get back his money, and the Judge decided to give him a decree for $2,550, the value of the lots less the redemptions with interest at 6 per cent from June 2, 1874, the date of the pretended exchange. An injunction was also issued restraining Barber from collecting a note of Sullivan's for $305.

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